Universal Justice and
Peace Are Nippon's Goal

Nippon Times

Today's Sacrifices
Mean Victory Tomorrow

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PREMIER'S TRIP IS BIG STIMULUS TO EAST ASIANS

General Tojo Notes Rapid Progress Made by Military Administration in South

ORDER IS MAINTAINED

Indian Independence Leaders Given Big Support by Visit of Japanese Leader

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SHONAN, July 6.—Arriving here yesterday, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo has noted the spectacular progress made in military administration in and around Malai.

The coming of the Japanese Prime Minister has not only gladdened the hearts of the Japanese community here but has greatly moved the entire Asiatic population. Much political significance is therefore seen in his visit to this important defense outpost of Greater East Asia.

Japanese military administration in the southern occupied areas is progressing on the three lines of (1) rapidly securing vital defense materials; (2) establishment of local self-sufficiency and (3) maintenance of peace and order.

Big Stimulus Seen

As a result of careful inspection of all the military administrative facilities by Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Tojo, a big stimulus is expected to be felt throughout the system.

The efficient maintenance of peace and order throughout the occupied areas has secured the confidence of the original population and they are coming more and more to understand the sincere efforts of the Empire to stabilize their living and to afford them opportunities they have never had before. With the sense of dependence on the United States and Britain uprooted from their psychology, military administration has extended to all phases of the life of the original inhabitants. The development of the important defense material resources is yielding unexpected results with their cooperation.

The plan now being worked out for the occupied areas is based on the spirit of war-prosecution first, rapid establishment of economic self-reliance and unification of southern military administration through closer contact among the various administrative areas.

The statement made by Prime Minister Tojo in the 82nd session of the Diet has illuminated the path of the southern peoples with the bright light of hope for the future. They are assiduously cooperating with the Japanese in eager anticipation of enjoying the rights of participation in their own government.

The attendance of Prime Minister Tojo at a ceremony of native princes, his intimate contact with the life of the original inhabitants and his reiteration of the sincere desire of Japan to reciprocate for the zealous cooperation they have given the Japanese armed forces are regarded by them as suggesting the initial steps toward granting them their long-cherished desires. Prime Minister Tojo has been heartily welcomed by all the races assembled at Shonan.

Subhas Chandra Bose and other fighters for the cause of Indian independence have received infinite moral support from the very presence of the Japanese Prime Minister in their midst. They consider him as an embodiment of the forces that are making all Asia one.

Visits War Monument

Domei

SHONAN, July 6.—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and his party left their quarters at 9:40 a.m. today visiting first the monument to honor those heroes who were killed in the battle at Singapore. From this spot, the Prime Minister with a field-glass had a look at Mount Bui, Mount Tsukuchi, Mount Todoroki and the point where the Imperial Forces crossed the Johore Causeway in the face of enemy fire.

Then the group walked to the old Ford plant where General Tomoyuki Yamashita met Lieutenant-General Arthur E. Percival, the defeated enemy commander. They remained there for 15 minutes. The party also visited the Army Hospital before they returned to their quarters.

Ready to Deliver Final Blow

With today marking the sixth anniversary of the outbreak of the China Affair, the Imperial Forces everywhere are driving powerfully to deal the final crushing blow on Chungking as well as upon America and Britain. The Imperial Forces on the China continent move in effective action against the enemy through all seasons of the year over any sort of terrain. Photo shows an Imperial Unit marching over wild territory somewhere on the China continent.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

THAI FOREIGN CHIEF THANKS TSUBOKAMI

Appreciates Japan's Kind Gesture in Presenting New Areas to Thailand

Domei

BANGKOK, July 6.—Thai Foreign Minister W. Wichit Wathakan visited Japanese Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami at 11 a.m. today to offer Thailand's thanks to Japan in regard to the expansion of Thai territory decided upon at the Tojo-Phibun Conference. The Foreign Minister was accompanied by the representatives of the various ministries of the Thai Government.

In offering Thailand's thanks, Foreign Minister Wichit stated, "That it was decided at the conference held between Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and Premier Field-Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram to include extremely important areas as new Thai territory shows the Japanese Government's tremendous goodwill and the aid it is giving to Thailand. The Thai Government and the people all express their deepest thanks to Japan. I would like to have Your Excellency relate to the Japanese Government and the people this expression of thanks."

In response, Ambassador Tsubokami declared, "This fact means that the friendship between Japan and Thailand as allies has been shown by fact and the Japanese people too offer their deep thanks for the cooperation Thailand is showing toward Japan at present in the War of Greater East Asia. At the same time, I hope from the bottom of my heart that Thailand will further increase its power and prosperity by the addition of the new territory. Let us make efforts further powerful to drive to victory in the War of Greater East Asia through Japanese-Thai cooperation."

After drinking a toast, Foreign Minister Wichit and his party left at 11:50 a.m.

CHINESE REDS RETURN

Mao Tse-Tung Back in Yenan After Seeing Stalin

Domei

CANTON, July 6.—The Chinese Communist Mission under Mao Tse-tung, notorious Chinese Red leader, returned to Yenan last Friday from Moscow, after completing important deliberations with Premier Josef Stalin and other prominent Soviet leaders, according to reliable and confirmed reports reaching here.

It is believed that Mao will shortly summon a meeting of the Communist army leaders in Yenan and confer on expanding the Chinese Red forces.

Deliberations for the future military policies of the Chinese Communist Party, which have more or less been abandoned as the aftermath of the dissolution of the International Communist Party, and its future relations with Chungking will probably be taken up at the conference.

Celebes Brewers Find New Process to Make Sake From Sago-Palm

Domei

MACASSAR, July 6.—Brewers in the Celebes have succeeded in making good quality synthetic sake by utilizing the staminate flower of sago-palm abundantly obtained everywhere in the Celebes and are expected to place it on the general market shortly. This sago-palm sake is especially fitted for the Japanese taste, it is said, and contains between 25 and 45 per cent alcohol. Celebes brewers are expected to enlarge their factory equipment in order to produce this sago-palm sake in large quantities to supply prospective markets not only in the Southern Regions but also the Japanese mainland. With the appearance of the new sake on the market in large quantities, inferior quality sake will disappear in the island.

BURMA INDIANS BACK MOVEMENT BY BOSE

Hail Plan of Creating Provincial Rule

Domei

RANGOON, July 6.—The report that the establishment of a provisional government is being contemplated by the Indian independence leaders with Subhas Chandra Bose at the helm was exuberantly hailed by the Indians in Burma as the approach of a new dawn for India.

Representing the Indian residents in Burma, the Burma District Committee of the Indian Independence League yesterday issued a special statement, reiterating their firm resolve to fight for Indian independence and pledging a wholehearted support to Mr. Bose as the leader of India's crusade for freedom from British yoke.

The statement, declaring that the Indians in Burma are overwhelmed with joy at the news of the installation of Mr. Bose as the President of the Indian Independence League, said, "the appearance in East Asia of Subhas Chandra Bose, experienced, militant, indomitable, at the crucial moment like the present will inspire the Indian people to surmount all obstacles in the way for the attainment of independence.

The statement pledged full support of the Indians in Burma of a plan for establishing a provisional Indian Government as announced by Mr. Bose, adding that it will serve to combine all the Indians both in and out of India under one strong leadership and make them ever ready to take up arms for independence at a moment's notice.

Decoux in Saigon

Domei

SAIGON, July 6.—Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, of French Indo-China arrived here from Dalat on Sunday afternoon and immediately went to the offices of the Government-General. He will tour Cochin-China from Wednesday and return to Dalat about the middle of the month.

CHINESE OF BURMA SUPPORTING NANKING

Pai Chin-Chang Hails Progress Made by National Government Under Wang

Domei

RANGOON, July 6.—In a message to the Chinese people on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the outbreak of the China Affair, Pai Chin-Chang, President of the Chinese Association in Burma, urged all-out efforts of the Chinese population for further bolstering the national peace movement as an integral factor for successfully consummating the War of Greater East Asia.

Mr. Pai expressed great pleasure over the progress of the peace movement in China under the joint auspices of Japan and the National Government with the resultant elimination of that misunderstanding which hitherto had hampered the growth of mutual amity and friendship between the Japanese and Chinese races.

Through the complete understanding between the Japanese and Chinese peoples, common happiness and prosperity have dawned upon all the races in East Asia, he declared.

Following China's declaration of war against Britain and the United States, the Chinese leader said overseas Chinese as members of Greater East Asia have been shouldering the glorious task of doing their bit for the overthrow of Britain and the United States.

"We have thus been called upon to do what we can to help Japan's far-reaching operations against our common enemy," he continued.

He asserted that with a war for the liberation of East Asia in full swing, the Chungking regime which is playing the part of a cat's paw for Britain and the United States is the foe of East Asia.

"Now is the time for we Chinese to exert ourselves to awaken the

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, July 7, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Sixth Anniversary of China Affair

ASAHI.—Today is the sixth anniversary of the outbreak of the China Affair. Now we are fighting the War of Greater East Asia with ever-increasing intensity with the United States desperately counter-attacking in the Solomon area. Our Army and Naval Forces are operating day and night in perfect coordination, determined to crush the enemy at whatever cost. The people behind the lines are working with all their might at their respective occupations for the strengthening of the nation's fighting power. At the same time, the peoples of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere have expressed their resolution to continue unquestioning cooperation with Japan for the prosecution of the war and the foundations for sure victory are steadily being laid. We note all these developments with deep joy.

The China Affair, to Japan and China, was a matter of great sorrow and regret, but it can be said that the relations between the two nations have been able to return to their true form only by the hardships undergone in six years of the Affair. Japan's basic policy for the disposal of the Affair lay in aiming at bringing about the maintenance of stability in East Asia and co-prosperity through Japanese-Chinese cooperation.

Working together with President Wang Ching-wei, who arose moving with this basic policy, the Japan-China Basic Pact was sealed and the Joint Japan-Manchoukuo-China De-

(Continued on Page 2)

IL DUCE BLASTS TALK OF PEACE BY FOE'S CAMP

Laughs at Message Being Sent By Anti-Axis to Undermine Italian People's Morale

LEADER SURE OF VICTORY

Points Out Armistice and Surrender Mean Dishonor, Humiliation and Ruin

Domei

ROME, July 5.—Laughing to scorn the curious messages being sent by the anti-Axis nations to the Italian people in order to undermine their morale, Il Duce Mussolini in his speech before a conference of Fascist leaders at the Palazzo di Venezia on June 4 blasted all talk of peace and pointed out that armistice meant surrender and surrender meant dishonor, according to the text of the speech made available today.

Premier Mussolini said:

"The Fascist Party has worked with the utmost vigor supporting the Italian people who are engaged in this grim war but any elements liable to disturb national unity must be inexorably dealt with. The Italian people, however, have valiantly and courageously fought in the face of the grave situation and proved that they are worthy to be called Italians. Naples, for instance, has been bombed 70 times by enemy aircraft but its citizens have unflinchingly carried on to strengthen national defense through their exertions, setting an example before the entire Italian people.

Must Choose One Path

"In this war the people of Italy must choose one of two ways: whether we go hand in hand with our allies of the Tripartite Alliance and march on to victory with our comrades or accept a humiliating peace and be relegated to a fourth or fifth class nation. For myself I am convinced of ultimate victory, but if there should be any Italians who would listen to the insidious peace propaganda of the enemy camp, they must be regarded as traitors to their country.

"Armistice means surrender and surrender means humiliation and ruin. Since the anti-Axis forces have no choice but to carry out landings on the European continent or retreat they are certain to attempt a landing campaign. But we must clearly distinguish between local landings and a wholesale invasion. If the anti-Axis forces fail in an attempt to make a wholesale invasion they would be deprived of their sole trump card for defeating the Axis nations.

Sending Amusing Messages

"The anti-Axis nations are at present sending curious and amusing messages to the Italian people in an endeavor to undermine their morale. If, for argument's sake, the Italian people should accept their terms, they would outwardly smile but inwardly despise the Italian people as poor dupes.

"The anti-Axis forces are now pressing on the border of our country consecrated to our past glories. The 46,000,000 people of Italy are victorious fighters because they believe in the glorious destiny of their country."

Under the title, "Absolute Non-Compromise and National Unity," Virginio Gayda, editor of Giornale d'Italia, ran a stirring editorial in unison with Premier Benito Mussolini's rousing address made recently at the directors' meeting of the Fascist Party.

CHIANG'S ARMY DEALT BIG LOSSES IN 1 YEAR OF FIGHTING BY JAPAN

Chungking Officer Joins Nanking; Pledges to Wipe Out Red Menace

Lieutenant-General Ma Chun of 1st War Zone and Powerful Leader Among Mohammedans in Shansi Gives Up to Japanese Unit

Domei

TAIYUAN, July 6.—Resolutely leaving the anti-Japanese Chungking camp, Lieutenant-General Ma Chun attached to the headquarters of the First War Zone joined the peace movement of the Nanking Government on July 2.

Lieutenant-General Ma clad in civilian clothes reached Tsinchenghsien, his native place, at the south-eastern tip of Shansi Province at 2 p.m. on July 1 after six years of absence and called on a certain Japanese Unit on the following day to express his determination to join the peace camp.

The erstwhile Chungking military leader is 62 years old. While studying in England, he became a member of the London branch of the Chinese Nationalist Party. After returning to China, he held the posts of Committeeman of the Government of Shansi Province, Senior Staff-Officer of the Council of the Peking Government, Director of the Construction Office, Director of the Education Office of Shansi Province and Inspector-General of the Shansi Anti-Communist Office.

Having been one of the most influential personalities among the Mohammedans in the Shansi area, he has been Vice-Director-General of the Chinese Moslem Association and President of the Shansi Moslem Association.

The entry of Lieutenant-General Ma into the peace camp will deal a severe shock to the Chungking camp and will also exert far-reaching influences on the Mohammedan population in Chungking-governed areas.

In an interview at Tsinchenghsien, he voiced his determination to start a new life under President Wang Ching-wei and devote himself to eradicating the Chinese Communist forces.

"If I had been in the peace camp," said the officer, "I would have been loyal to the State and faithful to my mother. Now that I have left the camp of anti-Japanese resistance, my mother will congratulate me on my decision from the grave she is now in.

"Resistance against Japan not only drives the populace into miserable plight but also will lead the entire nation to ruination. By virtue of the ethical political steps taken by Japan, China has been assured of its restoration and resurrection.

"I hereby pledge to start a new glorious life under the leadership of President Wang Ching-wei and to devote myself to exterminating the Chinese Communist forces which are a cancer of our motherland."

VARGAS RAPS CHIANG AS MENACE TO ASIA

Filipino Leader Lauds Japan's Role on Eve of 6th Anniversary of China Affair

Domei

MANILA, July 5.—"The outbreak of the China Affair not only marked the advent of the dawn of a new East Asia but also was the prelude of the birth of a new China and the beginning of Japan's battle for liberation of East Asia," declared Jorge B. Vargas, chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission, in a special press interview on the eve of the sixth anniversary of the China Affair which falls on Wednesday.

Mr. Vargas pointed out that about one year ago, the mistaken principles of Chiang Kai-shek still had some influence although insignificant among ill-informed Chinese population but the declaration of war by the National Government of China in January, closely followed by Japan's new China policy wiped out any reasons Chungking might have for continuing resistance against Japan.

"The revelation of Japan's honest intentions to foster the sound growth of a new China through successive friendly gestures this year revealed Chungking's schemes to deceive the Chinese by camouflaging its unjustified opposition to Japan under the name of patriotism," Mr. Vargas said.

He added, the sound growth of the National Government of China and the plight of the Chungking regime, which has been reduced to a mere puppet and cat's paw of of Britain and the United States, presents a striking contrast.

Mr. Vargas emphasized that territorial integrity is being regained and the country given a new life by Japan's return of concessions and abolition of extrality, adding, in the same spirit, Japan has promised independence to the Philippines.

"Thus," he stated "all races of East Asia, which formerly were exploited by the United States, Britain and the Netherlands, have been rejuvenated and it is quite natural that all East Asiatic races should extend all-out cooperation to Japan for the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia.

"So far as the newly-born Philippines is concerned, the Chungking regime does not exist. Instead, that regime is plunging toward complete ruin on the heels of Britain and the United States, while the East Asiatic races are marching forward toward construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

CRUSH U.S., BRITAIN, WANG TELLS CHINA

Now Is the Time to Rise and Fight Together, Declares Nanking Chief

Domei

NANKING, July 6.—Recalling the outbreak of the China Affair in 1937, President Wang Ching-wei today issued a statement declaring that if China had realized the necessity of union of East Asiatic nations and had acted with more prudence during the initial stages, the China Affair could have been settled peacefully, thereby preventing the War of Greater East Asia.

President Wang said that it might have been possible to adjust Sino-Japanese relations if the Chungking authorities had suspended hostilities at the time of the announcement of the Konoye message and started a peace movement.

The War of Greater East Asia would not have broken out then, as Japan and China would have been able to cope with the situation properly at the time of the outbreak of the European War. And it would have been possible to prevent the spread of the World War.

President Wang continued that it may also be asserted that prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia would have been easier if Chungking had realized the necessity of unity among the East Asiatic countries and cooperated with Japan to drive out the United States and Britain from East Asia. Chungking, however, took the wrong course, acting as the tool of the United States and Britain, and as a result peace and order have not yet returned to China.

Because of the existence of such traitors, he said, East Asia is not yet free from anxiety internally. It is a matter of deep regret that misguided elements of this kind are still hindering the emancipation of China and East Asia, he said.

Accordingly, it is necessary for the National Government of China to strive for the union of the Chinese people and lay the foundations for China's rehabilitation in model peace zones. In order to ensure peace and increase the production of commodities, Japan and China must join efforts and set a good example in the reconstruction of East Asia.

"We are doing our very best in prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia by emphasizing the New People's Movement, economic construction and rural pacification," he said.

Unfortunately, he continued, there are some persons in Chungking who

(Continued on Page 3)

Results From July 1942 To This Month Announced

457,000 FOES KILLED

149,000 Made Prisoners While 96,000 Join Peace Movement Of Nanking

Revealing its devastating striking power, the Imperial Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China dealt heavy losses to the Chungking army during one year since July of last year up to this month, according to the announcement made by Imperial Headquarters at 3 p.m. on Tuesday on the eve of the sixth anniversary of the China Affair.

The results show the enemy left about 457,800 bodies, while about 149,000 were taken prisoner. Those joining the peace movement under President Wang Ching-wei number approximately 96,000. In addition, large quantities of trophies were seized by the Japanese Forces.

The Imperial Headquarters' announcement follows:

"Composite war results scored by the Japanese Forces in China in a year since July of last year follow:

"1. Damage done to the enemy:	
"Dead bodies abandoned	457,800*
"War prisoners	149,000*
"Joined peace camp	96,000*
"Airplanes	270
"Principal war trophies:	
"Guns of various kinds	1,111
"Ammunition for the above	86,900†
"Heavy and light machine-guns	4,150*
"Ammunition for the above	1,474,000†
"Rifles	158,500*
"Ammunition for the above	11,654,000†
"Shipping	16,000‡
"2. Damage done to our side:	
"Killed in action	8,281
"Airplanes	44"

Note: * About. † Ab. (rounds). ‡ Ab. (tons).

Su-Hwai Results Given

Domei

HSUCHOW, July 6.—The Imperial Forces in Su-Hwai district engaged 18,360 enemy troops in 62 battles during last month and killed or captured 2,394 enemy soldiers besides seizing large booties.

The composite results follow:

Engagements	62
Enemy encountered	18,360
Enemy dead left behind	2,138
Enemy captured	256
Trophies:	
Heavy machine-guns	9
Light machine-guns	25
Automatic rifles	14
Rifles	953
Hand grenades	2,780
Telephone receivers	5
Wireless transmitters	3
Spades	160

Shantung Results Huge

Domei

TSINAN, July 5.—The Shantung Peace Preservation Corps, constituting a powerful wing of the Imperial garrison in Shantung Province, scored the following war results during its peace preservation campaign last year: Enemy bodies left behind, 14,672; trophies: 6,872 rolling stock, 15,734 rifles, 31 light machine-guns, 59 pistols, 1,692 bayonets, and large quantities of other arms and war materials.

Economic Mission Leaves

The First Sino-Japanese Private Economic Mission, headed by Masatsune Ogura, will leave Japan shortly for China. Three members of the party, Kanichiro Akutsu, Kyohei Hamano and Seiji Yoshida, left Fukuoka Tuesday for Shanghai ahead of other members.

Nagumo at Kure

Vice-Admiral Chuichi Nagumo, new Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station, accompanied by his chief-of-staff, arrived at his post at 1 p.m. on July 6

THAILAND'S ECONOMY GREATLY BOLSTERED

Rapid Strides Taken Toward Securing Self-Sufficiency and In Financial Field

Domei

BANGKOK, July 5.—Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Thailand has made rapid strides forward in the development of finance and industries. In colorful functions held throughout Thailand on June 24 in commemoration of the coup d'etat of 1932, existing financial and industrial conditions of the country were displayed.

At one place, an exhibition displaying agricultural and industrial products of the land was held for one week from June 24 during which time the cotton spinners conference and demonstrations of actual manufacture of tobacco and paper took place.

The exhibition attracted much attention in various circles, as it gave an accurate picture of the industrial development of Thailand, which is now striving to establish economic self-sufficiency.

In line with the policy to secure economic self-sufficiency, the Government recently put into effect various economic and financial measures, it was revealed.

Bank Reserves Fixed

The Government, in promulgating on June 15 this year the Emergency Banking Control Act, officially determined the amount of bank reserve for each bank in Thailand. On July 3 this year it again informed the banks that the bank reserve should not be below 25 per cent of the deposits, and that half of the bank reserve should be kept in the form of deposits at the Thailand Central Bank.

In the meantime, the Finance Ministry prescribed that unless a domestic bank holds Governmental bonds corresponding in value to 40 per cent of the average daily balance for the period of three months, it is required to obtain the competent authorities permission in conducting business in loans, overdraft, and investment. Likewise, insurance companies and saving banks, are required to hold a given amount of Government bonds.

These measures have been formulated in line with the policy of controlling profligate loans by banks, and of stimulating the additional absorption of Governmental bonds.

Furthermore, the Finance Ministry's announcement that hereafter commodities imported from China and Japan shall be payable in Japanese currency attracted much attention in financial and industrial circles.

Since the outbreak of the current war the Thai Government in planning the self-supply of hemp bags, the annual imports of which during pre-war years totalled in value six million Bahts, encouraged cultivation of jute. It was revealed that the total acreage under cultivation last year came to 8,000 acres.

Jute Cultivation Ordered

In his instructions to the competent authorities dated June 17, Premier Phibun Songkhram ordered that in addition to jute, ramie shall be cultivated over a total area of at least 2,000 acres. Out of the produce are to be manufactured bags, canvas shoes, fishing nets and other commodities.

Official investigation has revealed that ramie is under cultivation in extensive areas in central and northern Thailand. With this as a beginning, the authorities are to give positive encouragement to the cultivation of the hemp substitute.

In the meantime, additional cultivation of jute in the northeastern area of the country in June this year resulted in bringing an area twice as extensive as last year under the fiber.

Prices of various commodities including rice, cotton yarn and cloth, artificial silk and staple fiber at the end of June showed an upward trend. However, Governmental price control measures such as the official investigation of various markets and threatening the establishment of official prices for the commodities which gained in prices successfully arrested the further advance in prices.

Chinese of Burma Supporting Nanking

(Continued from Page 1)

leaders of the Chungking regime to the folly of resisting Japan, and mobilizing China's total power for the extermination of Britain and the United States, and the stabilization of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia," he continued.

He concluded by exhorting all the people of China to become fully conscious of the fact that the happiness of China is inseparable from the happiness of the races in Greater East Asia.

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Japanese Gain Huge Results In 5-Day Attack on Rendova

10 Warships, 12 Transports, Many Other Vessels Sunk and Over 118 Planes Downed—Enemy Also Loses More Than 11,000 Men

More than 118 enemy aircraft were shot down while 10 warships and 12 transports as well as many other vessels were either sunk or damaged by Japanese Army and Navy Air Forces and destroyers in a five-day period from June 30 to July 4 in their attacks on Rendova Island, according to announcements issued by the Imperial Headquarters.

The composite war results are as follows:

Over 118 airplanes	shot down
Eight transports	sunk
Four transports	damaged
Numerous vessels ..	sunk
One B-Class cruiser	sunk
One B-Class cruiser	severely dam.
Four large-sized destroyers	sunk
One destroyer	sunk
One destroyer	damaged
One torpedo-boat....	sunk
One torpedo-boat...	damaged

Our losses were 40 planes self-blasted or not yet returned.

Foe Loses 11,000 Men

In addition to these tremendous losses in material, the enemy suffered the loss of more than 11,000 men in a five-day period from June 30 to July 4. On July 4 alone, the American forces suffered the loss of more than 3,000 men in the devastating attacks of Japanese arms on the port of Rendova.

The Anglo-American camp may be able to cover the losses in aircraft and ships but can by no means make up for this enormous consumption in human resources.

With the enemy having advanced their bases from Guadalcanal Island to Rennell Island and from there to Rendova, aerial warfare in the Solomon waters has come to assume ever more severe proportions. Inasmuch as the enemy is continuing to supply his front-line units to push counter-offensives, one cannot be allowed to underestimate his strength.

The Japanese Army and Navy Air Forces, however, have dealt devastating blows to enemy forces that have dared to penetrate into the sphere under the command of the Japanese air arms. Now that the sphere under Japanese control and that under enemy command have come to approach so near, the aerial warfare in that region will become ever more serious moment by moment.

MacArthur At Front

The anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific announced on Monday that General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Pacific war zone, is now on the foremost front in New Guinea personally commanding the severe and difficult operations against the Japanese Forces, according to a Stockholm dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi the same day.

Rendova Attacked Twice

Domei

LISBON, July 5.—The anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific today announced that the Japanese Air Force in a fighter-bomber formation attacked Rendova Island twice on July 4 and engaged in aerial combats with American fighter planes, it is reported from Melbourne.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

claration was made. This brought about a definite stage in the disposal of the China Affair.

The entry of the National Government into the war, in January of this year, was a further great step forward toward that goal. With the National Government's entry into the war, Chungking turned into a mere wing of the Anglo-America camp and the destruction of America and Britain and the destruction of Chungking was here united indivisibly into one.

The new China policy which was pushed by Japan following the entry of the National Government into the war was designed to help China to restore autonomy and achieve prosperity so that it might have its share of the responsibility of defending East Asia under the Japan-Chinese declaration. It was but an embodiment of the spirit of our policy for the disposal of the China Affair. Not more than six months after it entered the war, China got rid of American and British yoke of a standing of 100 years and made it its own master.

In this way, the foundations of the lasting prosperity of China have been laid. Today, all the classes of people in China have a good understanding of Japan's policy toward China. We expect China to share in a full measure the responsibility of bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a completely victorious end.

Steamship Firms Merge

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha, capitalized at ¥20,000,000, the Matsuoka Kisen Kaisha, capitalized at ¥10,000,000, and the Hinode Kisen Kaisha, capitalized at ¥5,000,000, have agreed to merge, and to found a new steamship company with a capitalization of ¥50,000,000, it was revealed Tuesday.

Procurator Chief Named

Domei

NANKING, July 6.—The Executive Yuan, following its conference today, appointed Public Procurator Chen Szu-pu, as first president of the newly established Supreme Public Procurator's Office.

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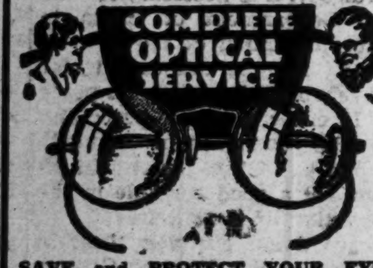

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Sun Sees Difficulties

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 6.—Dr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan of the Chungking regime, Monday declared that the attack on Burma by the anti-Axis forces is likely to be started late this year, as it is impossible to commence it before October, says a report reaching here. However, he admitted that the operation will be extremely difficult.

Jaiyanama Thanks Ministers

Thai Ambassador Direk Jaiyanama called on Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki Tuesday afternoon and expressed to the thanks of the Government and people of his country for Prime Minister Hideki Tojo's expression of the profund goodwill entertained by the Japanese Government.

Sultans Visit Terauchi

Domei

X X BASE, July 6.—The Sultans of the various Malai provinces who came to visit Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo paid a visit to the official residence of Field-Marshal Count Hisaichi Terauchi at an undisclosed base this afternoon and offered their congratulations on his recent promotion.

Takeuchi Takes Extra Post

Director Shimpei Takeuchi of the General Affairs Bureau of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry has been named to act for Kumaichi Yamamoto, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Vice-Minister, during the latter's absence from his post.

MRS. CHIANG COMES HOME CRESTFALLEN

Obtains Only Empty Promises From U.S.—Fails to Impress Public With 'Sob' Story

Domei

CANTON, July 5.—Sung Mei-ling, wife of Chiang Kai-shek, arrived at Chungking yesterday afternoon, loaded with empty American promises as presents for the "rubber-necking" Chungkingites.

It is recalled that the "first lady of Chungking" crossed to the United States for the ostensible purpose of having American doctors examine an injury to one of her legs received five years ago near Shanghai at the time of the outbreak of the China Affair.

During the sojourn in Washington, she saw President Franklin Roosevelt and other American leaders, bringing them tearful stories of the straits in which Chungking was finding itself. She sought to move the egocentric United States Government by appeals for speedy aid to the tottering Chiang Kai-shek regime and she toured the country giving lectures designed to enlist the sympathy of the American people.

At first, the Americans welcomed her like a veritable heroine but with American interest engaged elsewhere in questions of more immediate concern to them, their promises grew more and more hollow. Thus, with these imaginary gifts she has returned to Chungking, crestfallen and in secrecy.

At the time Mrs. Chiang arrived in Washington from Chungking, President and Mrs. Roosevelt welcomed her at the station and treated her as a guest at the White House.

On February 18, she appeared in the joint conference of the Senate and House of Representatives and made her eloquent appeal on behalf of her husband. She declared that aid to Chungking was the first step to victory. Dubbed by the curiosity-mongering American press as "Chungking's Joan of Arc", she went on a lecture tour of New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles and other cities.

With the fifth Roosevelt-Churchill conversation due to Washington on April 21, she hurried back to the American capital and went into intense activity in concert with her brother, T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister. The two sought desperately to influence American opinion to renounce the European first strategy adopted at the Casablanca Conference.

Mrs. Chiang interviewed Roosevelt three times at the White House in the course of the conference and reiterated Chungking's appeal for more aid and emphasized the importance of a Japan first strategy. Very courteously Roosevelt "wrote out cheques" for her to take home and she took them, little knowing that Roosevelt's money had been overdrawn at the bank.

When she awakened from the spell put upon her by the wonderful reception she had received in America, she found in her hands only dishonored cheques.

On invitation from Prime Minister William L. Mackenzie King of Canada, she went there and made a similar appeal in Parliament but she received only polite assurances. Discouraged by the futility of her frantic activities, she even declined the invitation of the British Government, and departed for home in black disappointment.

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BRITAIN KEEPS MUM ON SIKORSKI'S DEATH

Hull Expresses Sorrow Over Passing of Polish Premier—To Name Successor

Domei

LISBON, July 5.—The sudden and premature death of General Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Refugee Polish Government, has roused violent repercussions in Britain but the British Government is maintaining absolute silence.

However, according to a report from Washington, United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull is said to have publicly voiced his condolences over the death of Premier Sikorski.

"I was benumbed to hear the news of General Sikorski's unfortunate death," declared Hull, "for he was indeed a living symbol of the indomitable spirit of the Polish people. His death is not only a loss to the Polish people, but also a misfortune of the anti-Axis nations."

According to a Reuter's dispatch, Premier Sikorski's successor will probably be named within the next two weeks, after the late Premier's remains reach London and his funeral rites are completed.

Polish Troops Uneasy

Domei

ISTANBUL, July 5.—Suspecting conspiracy lurking behind the untimely death of General Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Refugee Polish Government, the Polish forces in Iraq are stirring with restlessness and agitation, it is reported from Baghdad.

The disquietude of the Polish troops in West Asia is reported by another dispatch from Baghdad as follows:

"Ever since the British Government began to support the Soviet demands for the Polish territory, the friction between the British and Polish forces has become extremely heated. The Polish troops are particularly resenting the fact that they are being slighted and snubbed by the "Tommies." During General Sikorski's recent tour through West Asia, he demanded the British officials to order the British soldiers to hold more respect for the Polish troops but his reproach was in vain."

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Premier Takes Morning Stroll in Shonan On Second Day—Makes Anxious Inquiries

Domei

SHONAN, July 6.—This is the second day of Prime Minister Hideki Tojo's sojourn in this place.

He was up early this morning. He took a stroll at 5:30 a.m., local time. As he went out, there still was a light morning mist.

He wore a short-sleeved Khaki coat and knee-breeches. On his head was a field cap. He wore red-leather shoes. The socks were blue. He was puffing a cigarette.

He was in the company of a lieutenant who was to take him about the neighborhood of his quarters. His eye caught a young Malai policeman.

He walked rapidly up to the Malaian.

"How old are you?"

He revealed himself the humanitarian Prime Minister he is called by his countrymen at home because of the very keen interest he shows in the every-day life of people.

His curiosity was aroused by a bludgeon the man had at his side. He took it in his hand and had a look at it.

He also asked the man his number on the badge which was pinned to his breast. The officer was stiff throughout the conversation.

He was pleasantly surprised when he was patted on the shoulder by the smiling Prime Minister as the latter left him.

The Prime Minister went to the place where the Japanese belonging to military administrative headquarters are quartered.

There was a Chinese boy at the entrance with a look that had the effect of a mental blank.

"Can you speak Japanese?" he asked of the surprised boy.

He went into the place and the first thing he said to the Japanese was, "Are you getting Japanese food?"

He went round to the kitchen in the rear part of the place just to see for himself the sort of food the occupants of the place were getting.

"Is there enough rice?"

"Are you properly fed?"

These are some of the questions he showered upon the man having charge of the kitchen.

Manifestly the humanitarian Prime Minister could not be peaceable until he had made sure that the occupants of the place, men serving the national end far away from their mother country, were getting the right sort of food.

He went across a garden to another part of the place.

Tapioca, nutritious food peculiar to Malai, was growing in a plot adjoining the garden.

He was curious to know how the food program is progressing in this part of Malai.

When he had this curiosity satisfied, he turned his attention to things which were within his province as a soldier.

Turning to his conductor, he said, "I am anxious to know at what times the troops stationed here get up."

"Half past seven," the answer came promptly.

"Half past seven, Japan time," he muttered audibly to himself.

He had an air of being satisfied with the fact that the discipline is good as it is at home.

The Prime Minister was on his way back to his quarters. He passed a private driving an automobile.

He motioned to him to stop.

"How long are you from your barracks?" he said to the driver as the latter pulled up.

"We are still 3 kilometers away," was the answer.

"So few kilometers?" he said. You are supposed to walk such a short distance. I tell you that marches over fairly long distances are no unusual things at the front."

He saluted every police-officer whom he passed on his way to his quarters.

He was away on his morning stroll for about half an hour.

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SOVIETS REPULSED NEAR VELUKIE LUKI

Heavy Losses Inflicted By Reich Defenders

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 5.—Heated combats are raging between the German and Soviet land and air forces all along the central and southern fronts.

The Soviet forces started a furious drive from the land and air in the vicinity of Velukie Luki yesterday, but after a long and fierce battle, the Soviet forces were compelled to retreat with heavy losses.

However again today, the Red forces resumed their vigorous offensive to drive a wedge in the German lines, and the war situation is now in a grave situation with the German-Soviet forces tied in a heated deadlock.

Reich troops also started a powerful drive today in the Velukie Luki sector and after bucking the Soviet positions with two successive rushes have seemingly opened a wedge in the Red lines, making way for a probable decisive turn in the war situation in this area.

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NEW TERRITORIES O OF THAILAND RICH

Four N. Malai States and Two Shan Provinces All Wealthy In Natural Resources

The four states of Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu, which will be designated as Thai territory, along with Johore, formerly formed the Unfederated Malay States, and once before belonged to Thailand, according to Domei.

Brief descriptions of these four states follow:

Kedah—This state, as other states on the Malai Peninsula, was once under the rule of Malacca, then an independent country, and Thailand. It came into Thai possession in 1821, but later in 1909 Britain usurped its sovereignty through the Anglo-Siamese Treaty. It has an area of 3,640 square miles with a population of 429,691. The chief products of the State are rubber and rice, rice produced ranking first among all states of the peninsula.

Kelantan—This state was under the successive rules of Portugal and the Netherlands before Thailand obtained control over the state early in the 19th century. In 1909, however, it had to accept British sovereignty. Situated on the eastern coast of the Peninsula, is the state's capital Kota Bharu where the Japanese Forces effected a landing in face of enemy fire on December 8, 1941. Its area covers 5,790 square miles and it has a population of 362,517.

Trengganu—This state looked up to Thailand as its overlord since 1776. As a consequence of the Anglo-Siamese Treaty, however, it came under British influence. It has an area of 5,035 square miles and a population of 179,789, composed mostly of Malaians. It is a producer of rice and rubber.

Perlis—Perlis was made an independent state in 1841 through the good offices of Thailand. Later, in 1904, by virtue of the Anglo-Siamese Treaty, suzerainty of the State was transferred to Britain and since 1930 the state had been a British protectorate.

Of the four states, Perlis is situated northernmost of the Malai Peninsula. Its territory covers 310 square miles and it has a population of 49,269, of which 80 per cent are Malaians. The main product of the state is rice.

The two provinces of Kentung and Mong Pan of the Shan State which will be incorporated into Thai territory, have been virtually Thai territory since the Thai army marched into the provinces to repulse invading Chungking troops, and established a military administration.

Households in the province of Mong Pan number 4,461 with a population of 20,712, most of whom are Shan people. The province is noted for its rice and teak production.

The province of Kentung which covers an area of 12,000 square miles has a population of 225,891 with 46,615 households.

In addition to such agricultural products as rice, sweet potatoes, peanuts, onions, tobacco and Indian corn the province produces good quality teak from the basins of the Mekong and Salween Rivers.

Crush U.S., Britain, Wang Tells China

(Continued from Page 1)

are acting as a tool of the United States and Britain and fighting against East Asiatic peoples. As these groups in Chungking possess military power, the majority of the people are unable to speak their minds as they would like and are undergoing untold suffering. Therefore, it is our mission to rise in arms against these traitors in Chungking and liberate the large number of these oppressed people in areas under Chungking domination.

Now is the time, President Wang said, for China to overthrow their military influence. When traitors are completely eradicated from China, there will be no obstacle in the way of rehabilitation of China and the protection of East Asia. As we love China, we are going to liberate China. As we love East Asia, we are going to liberate East Asia. All persons must concentrate their energies on this point.

"This is what I would like to say in commemoration of the sixth anniversary of the outbreak of the Lukoukiao Incident—now is the time to discharge our mission," President Wang concluded.

Matsuoka's Son Enlists

Among the numerous student applicants for the Naval Air Reserve is Yoji Matsuoka, second son of Yosuke Matsuoka, former Foreign Minister. Burning with the desire to serve in the air to destroy America and Britain, young Matsuoka applied together with many of his classmates at Hokkaido Imperial University, reports Domei.

Sexual Delinquency in Girls, Youth Crimes Engulfing U.S.

Lassies of 12 to 16 Turn Prostitutes 'To Help War Effort'—Minor Boys Take to Murders, Burglaries and Holdups

Editor's Note: The following article taken from a recent number of the American monthly Cosmopolitan, reveals the degrading morals of American boys and girls of the teen-age since the United States entered the war less than two years.

Since the beginning of the war there has been much propaganda about the "home front." Here, we have been told, the whole war can be won or lost. Usually this is taken to mean bond buying, armament production and other things directly connected with the war effort.

It is natural, perhaps, for people to forget that the "home front" consists of more than that, and that victory on the home front means also a fight to preserve the human values and the concepts of liberty and opportunity which are the lifeblood of American civilization. These values and concepts are always under attack during a war. If they are lost, then the war will be lost, no matter how many great victories are won in the field.

Now let us resolve that the war on the home front won't be lost. For we are losing it! In the most vital sector of all the sector occupied by America's children—1942 saw a shameful retreat.

This retreat can be measured in terms of a sudden and alarming rise of juvenile delinquency—at least 20 per cent for the nation as a whole, and 100 per cent or more in certain areas. People unaware of the facts cannot appreciate the significance of these cold percentages. They represent the casualty lists of the war here at home, and in the long run they may be more serious than losses of battleships or divisions of infantry.

Ignored by Public

So much soft soap has been lathered over the juvenile delinquency problem that the public has never really known what it is all about, and has ignored the whole subject. But competent authorities in many fields have viewed it as one of the most serious of all challenges to American democracy. For years, countless hundreds of welfare agencies, civic groups, probation boards, police departments, juvenile courts and similar bodies have fought this challenge. To a certain extent, they have been successful. In the last ten years, the juvenile delinquency rate has tended downwards, though with upwards of 200,000 young offenders in the courts each year, the problem was a long way from solution.

Today all the gains of the decade have been wiped out, and the agencies which have fought the good fight are powerless to cope with the new tidal wave of juvenile delinquency which is a by-product of the nation's sudden shift to a total war footing. The facts are not merely disagreeable; they are appalling. Squeamish readers had better not read this article, for it will leave no room for complacency. It is not reassuring to be told that Los Angeles police arrested a gang of twenty-nine boys and ten girls accused of murder, assault, robbery and other violent crimes. It is not pleasant to learn that new members were required to commit a holdup, or—in the case of girls—to be seduced by the boys.

Parks Recommended Closed

Even less pleasant is the recommendation by a New York City Children's Court judge that parks in the city should be closed at night. The reason is prostitution—not of adult professionals, but of soldier-mad and sailor-mad girls from twelve to sixteen. This is not a New York phenomenon. It is national. Chicago, for example, provides an illuminating case history which reveals many of the factors in the national problem:

Not long ago, a sailor at the Great Naval Training Station reported to the infirmary with a case of gonorrhea. In accordance with regular procedure in the services, he was asked to tell the probable source of infection. He named three young women in Chicago, all at the same address.

The Navy turned over the names to the Chicago police. They went to the address—in a respectable, middle-class neighborhood off Wilson Avenue—and arrested the "young women." The oldest was a high-school girl of sixteen, shapely, attractive and infected with syphilis as well as gonorrhea. She had five school-girl friends, the youngest of whom was not quite thirteen. All but one, was venereally infected, and the youngest had such a serious case of gonorrhea that she never will be able to bear children.

The sixteen-year-old girl who actually lived at the address visited by the police was the daughter of well-to-do defense workers. The father was on the day shift, but the mother didn't start work until afternoon, and usually didn't get home until midnight. The father consequently was in the habit of eating dinner in a restaurant, and either bowling or going to a movie afterwards. The daughter—call her Margaret—was left to shift for herself. The parents never got along well, and when the war boom gave both of them good jobs they saw less and less of each other. Neither one paid much attention to Margaret at home, or bothered to find out what she was doing when she went out.

Bored and Lonely

Against this background of neglect—which today is commonplace in hundreds of thousands of American "homes"—first Margaret and then her friends became engulfed in tragedy. Bored and lonely, Margaret sought excitement, and found it. One afternoon she met a soldier in Union Station, and stayed out all night with him, explaining to her mother next day that she had spent the night at a friend's house. This initial experiment was followed by others. Margaret became expert in the art of picking up soldiers and sailors, and when they asked her to provide "a friend" she found willing volunteers among her school acquaintances, many of whom responded out of a pathetic sense of wanting to help the war effort, or service men's morale.

Margaret herself seems to have had this magnanimous impulse in the beginning, but she learned to view the situation differently in time, gradually adopting the attitude of the professional prostitute. Her friends did likewise. Margaret contracted gonorrhea from a sailor, and when examined after her arrest she exclaimed vindictively that she made a point of "giving it to as many sailors as I can, to get back at the first one." Questioned by juvenile-court workers, none of the girls showed any particular remorse or sense of wrong-doing.

The reader may well regard the foregoing either as a particularly evil fantasy, or as an isolated and extreme example. Actually, it is neither. Margaret's case is less shocking, both in regard to the age of the girls and the nature and extent of their operations, than many thousands of cases constantly being recorded in children's courts and juvenile-aid bureaus everywhere.

Chicago in Fore

Let no non-Chicagoan take comfort from the fact that the Windy City provided the setting. Chicago is ahead of most of the rest of the country in its handling of juvenile delinquency. In New York, a squad of special patrolmen attached to a single police station arrested 500 juvenile prostitutes in Central Park in a period of a few weeks. These girls—including many runaways from other cities—frequented the Boat House, a favorite hangout of sailors on leave, and either accompanied pickups to hotels, or on warm nights retired to secluded nooks in the park.

In Washington, D. C., with about the worst juvenile delinquency record in the United States, a group of girls who went out in the evenings ostensibly to serve as airplane spotters were found instead to be providing amorous entertainment for bored members of an anti-aircraft battery located in a "secret" spot. In Kansas City, Missouri, an influx of minor girls as young as twelve coming from remote rural districts to get war jobs created an unparalleled prostitution problem. "Victory girls," the police call them. In Arizona, matters reached such a pass that girls under eighteen were banned from USO dances.

In San Francisco, public opinion was aroused by the case of two runaway girls—one twelve and the other thirteen—who came to the city from Oregon, fell in with a dance orchestra, and for three months led a gaudy and highly profitable life in the best hotels and night clubs. This led to the imposition of curfew rules for juveniles, but not long afterwards another case of the same kind was uncovered, and Mayor Rossi appointed a special committee to devise ways and means of dealing with the delinquency problem.

Most Serious

These depressing instances do not stand alone, but are part of a much larger and much gloomier canvas. For several reasons—not the least being control of venereal disease—authorities are inclined to regard sexual delinquency in girls as the most serious part of the whole juvenile delinquency problem. Records show that casual pickups and amateur prostitutes of tender years are responsible for 65 per cent of all the venereal cases in the services. In certain parts of the country diseased girls are rounded up in such numbers that hospital facilities are swamped, and the girls are herded into overcrowded local jails.

In one Florida town, a jail built to accommodate seventy-five now houses 215 venereally infected girls. In another city, the jail is so crowded the girls have to sleep in three shifts. This situation will be eased somewhat by the efforts of the Bureau of Health and Welfare of the Federal Security Agency. This body recently obtained the use of thirty C. C. C. camps formerly occupied by the Army and Navy, and will equip them as hospitals to accommodate 300 girls apiece.

The estimated 20 per cent rise in juvenile delinquency throughout the United States in the first six months of 1942 is a shaky estimate at best, but if anything it is too conservative. Despite a long campaign by numerous law-enforcement groups, there is as yet no central crime file in the United States. State and municipal statistics are of little value, because in most cases they fail to give details on the age and sex of prisoner, type of offense, etc.

Only A Part

The Uniform Crime Reports published by the FBI cover only those communities which regularly use the bureau's identification file, and refer only to cases in which fingerprints are taken and sent to Washington. The Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor does receive annual reports from a certain number of juvenile courts serving about a quarter of the population. These reports indicate that in a normal peacetime year about 200,000 cases are cleared through all juvenile courts, but most delinquents either go unapprehended, or their cases are disposed of without formal court action.

However, there's no dearth of evidence about the trend. Admissions to reformatories have risen 12 per cent in Pennsylvania, 19 per cent in Ohio, 66 per cent in Connecticutt, 60 per cent in Massachusetts, 42 per cent in New York, and so on. St. Louis reports a 20 per cent rise in delinquency cases this year compared with last. In Albuquerque, the increase is 25 per cent. In Hartford, it's the same. In Philadelphia, arrests of minor girls are up 55 per cent. In Los Angeles, with juvenile arrests up 35 per cent, a young woman was seized on the street during a blackout, taken to the hills and raped by members of a gang of sixteen-year-old boys.

In Hartford, police arrested gangs of boys ten to fifteen years old who were caught stealing. Another gang of six, aged twelve and thirteen, admitted burglarizing seven homes in one day, stealing $1,400. In New York City, Justice W. B. Cobb of Children's Court stated that the sharp rise in crimes of violence committed by juveniles is "the most distressing and currently critical situation we have." And in Washington, J. Edgar Hoover warned the nation of the possibility of a great post-war crime wave "unless we all do our jobs better."

Neglect at Home Is Cause

Thousands of cases show that young criminal careers begin with neglect at home and are brought to full bloom on the streets.

Two years ago, Robert L. was a normal, self-respecting boy who stood well in his school. Today he is serving time in a Midwestern reformatory, learning all he will ever need to know about crime.

Robert L.'s Father was a garage mechanic in a small city in Missouri. Robert's mother never had quite enough money to run the household properly, and was constantly complaining. It was she who persuaded her husband to move the family to Detroit and get work in a war plant, as she herself intended to do.

So, in the middle of the school year, Robert and his seven-year-old brother were taken to Detroit in a trailer which the father had built. They lived in this uncomfortable vehicle for several months. Meanwhile, both parents took jobs in armament factories. The family life was so disorganized that the question of school was overlooked. In Robert's previous school, truancy was dealt with severely, but here nobody seemed to care. With both parents gone all day, he was supposed to guard the trailer and take care of his brother. He did—for a few weeks. Then he started spending his days in cheap movie theaters, and hanging around ice-cream parlors and similar places where boys of his own age congregated.

The boys in "the gang" ranged in age from thirteen to seventeen. Formerly, several of them had belonged to a neighborhood athletic club, but the club leader went into the Army and the rooms were taken over by a civilian defense organization. Most of the boys were war orphans like Robert.

(To Be Continued)

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U.S. STARTS BOASTS TO PROVOKE PEOPLE

Feverishly Propagandizing 'Key To Victory Is in S. Pacific' To Fire Nation's Will

To fire and stimulate the dying fighting will of its people the American government is feverishly letting fly concentrated propaganda to focus the American public's attention on the war in the South Pacific. In trying to make the people believe that "the key to success in the war lies in the South Pacific" the White House has declared with conceited boastfulness, "The war in the southwestern Pacific shows that it is gradually turning to the attack of moving from island to island."

The resume of the enemy's propaganda regarding the situation in the southwestern Pacific as revealed in a July 5 Stockholm dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi, quoting information from Washington and London, is as follows:

1.—The Japanese Forces, by their raiding-force operations on, and later movement from, Guadalcanal completed the setting up of their strategic points in the southwestern Pacific but during this time the anti-Axis forces moved to concentrate a huge strength in land and sea power and have now completed the establishment of their positions.

Basic Aim of Operations

2.—The basic aim of the operations lies in developing further, if all goes well, from the 'island to island' operations toward the upsetting of the Japanese-American balance in the Pacific.

3.—It follows that the fighting is expected for certain to develop into a continual one of such intense furor as unseen since the outbreak of the war. The Japanese sphere of air control in the area is exceedingly solid and tremendous and serious danger and sacrifices must be expected in the operations.

4.—Further, the fighting in that area will involve a mounting increase in distance and space, and the scope of the supply war will make a leaping expansion. Thus the fighting will make further decisive its essence of being a decisive battle fought in the air.

That is what is being said. Inside America, however, the warning, "These are merely plans; what is reality is a separate problem," is beginning to rear its head strongly. The Herald Tribune on July 3 came out in a blast against the government's propaganda declaring, "We must not be moved to deep gloom or hysterical joy with each new development; what we want to hear is not propaganda or boasts but an actual development according to plan."

Stockholm Experts' Views

Experts in Stockholm, calmly looking over the U.S. propaganda, view the Pacific situation as follows, pointing out that America cannot afford to be optimistic:

1.—America says that it is pouring a huge army, navy and air strength into the operations. To do this America has to make full use continually of the supply route running seven thousand miles from San Francisco to Sydney, and another two thousand miles thence to the Solomons. Referring to the rule "a nation's fighting power is in inverse ratio to double the distance of its supply lines," it is clear that America's difficulties will grow further critical with the expanding of the operations.

2.—The air and sea fighting in the Pacific is moving toward "huge attrition" and a big clash will be the perfect chance to attain this objective one hundred per cent. Without taking into account this danger, the situation is not as full of "hope" as America says.

Metropolitan Election Set

The first election of 100 members of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly is expected to be held on about September 10, it was decided Tuesday.

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EAST ASIA CULTURE DESCRIBED BY CHIEN

Thorough Education Necessary To Push Movement, Says Head of Peking University

Domei

PEKING, July 6.—Chien Tao-sun president of Peking University, who is engaged in the education of young Chinese students who are destined to shoulder the responsibilities of future China with the spirit of "Fighting" Japan as their inspiration, is always saying to his young proteges: "An enduring beauty impregnated in her simplicity, and a fierceness of autumnal frost and the sun hidden behind her peacefulness, that is the true state of Japan."

Mr. Chien himself endeavoring to direct the purity of the Japanese spirit, which he had inhaled during his sojourn in Japan, toward the study of Japanese literature, is now translating into the Chinese language the "Manyoshu" (Collection of Myriad Leaves, an anthology of ancient Japanese poetry), and the "Genji Monogatari", the Tale of Hikaru Genji.

Having composed an article entitled "The Unwise Reflection which is a summary of the trend of the rising new culture won by New China during the past six years, he has expressed what may be called the "Voice of New China" concerning the rise of a new culture is Greater East Asia.

Mr. Chien was born in Wu Hsing Prefecture, Chekiang Province, in 1885. In his youth, he studied in Japan where he attended the middle school of Tokyo Higher Normal School and then Keio University. He then sojourned in Italy and graduated from the University of Rome.

Held Many Positions

After returning to China, he has occupied successively the positions of the chairman of the Education Bureau of Peking Government, superintendent of schools, prosecuting attorney, after which he was appointed lecturer in Peking National University, Chinghua University, and Peking University. He is now the president of Peking University and is the venerated leader of the North China education world.

He came again to Japan in the autumn of last year to attend the Greater East Asia Literary Men's Conference as a representative of North China. His collection of Japanese books is well known and since 1930 he has built a library at his residence which contains an enormous number of books.

"Although a person like myself, who knows so little about the world, can not be very well acquainted with the trend of recent culture, from what I hear, there seems to be a loud clamor for the new culture as well as for the culture of practical life, he declared.

"In short, even though the cultural objectives seem not as yet to be grasped, I feel vaguely, dull and petrified as I am, that some new cultural movement is now underway.

"Seeing that such a movement, though ever so slight, has come to our attention, it will not be amiss to turn our thoughts to the causes which gave it rise. To me it seems that the rise of such a movement was the fact that the minds of cultured people, which had achieved some sort of stability after losing the vigor and restlessness for a while, had rebounded from their inertia into activity.

Gives Own Interpretation

"To my own satisfaction, I interpret the cultural movement to be that which puts into practice in actual life the progress achieved in the world of thoughts and learning. If my interpretation be appropriate, then the dissemination and the refinement of education must be the urgent need for the present situation.

"However, in the dissemination of education, the increase in the number of schools and the like institutions alone will not bring an immediate desired result. The building of numerous ivory towers will be powerless to give birth to a general culture, and on the other hand, it is also certain that no amount of the dissemination of the unrefined education will bring about a new culture. Therefore, it is necessary to give people an education thoroughly refined by learning.

"I say to the pioneers of the cultured people who have launched themselves in this movement that in order to push this precious movement forward, they must be inspired with a burning enthusiasm while at the same time they must be in a position to offer disinterestedly and calmly the trustworthy facts begotten from learning.

"I strongly feel the great responsibility of the cultured people for being expected to make use at once of the cool and collected side and the enthusiastic side of their nature. Another thing with which I am sincerely concerned is that just as the character of the teachers radiates strong influence on school education, so is it necessary for the cultured people who are engaged in the cultural movement to be thoroughly refined in their character.

"As far as I can see, there seems to be no definite objective as yet formulated in the movement beyond a vague expectation for something new to come about, although I may be wrong in this matter as I am stupid in such matters.

"Of course, I am aware that a high objective for the new culture in Greater East Asia is already established, but is not the nature of the said new culture still in the stage of undecided consideration? Then the problem must be considered calmly, precisely, generally, and with a view to establishing a permanent culture. For, I feel more than ever that a slight mistake committed now may become a seed from which grave consequences sprout forth.

"Summing up what I have said, I wish to suggest that the tendency for the new cultural movement which is springing up in the world is too precious to be allowed to end in a mere verbal demonstration such as so often happens in festivals."

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

SHANGHAI PROHIBITS ENEMY TRANSACTION

Ban on Possession of Foreign Currencies to Have Salutary Effect on Market

Shanghai Times

The recent proclamation of the National Government of China, banning transactions in, as well as possession of, enemy currencies, has had a salutary effect on the money market in Shanghai, well-informed financial circles revealed.

However, these circles said, there were still financiers here who have not yet realized the full meaning of the National Government's currency policy, and for this reason hopes were expressed that the competent authorities will enforce as soon as possible regulations governing transactions in other foreign currencies.

The suggested measures are within the framework of steps taken by every country at war, it was stated. Thus, the Central Reserve Bank would wield exclusive control over all exchange transactions, for example, while all currencies held by other banks or private individuals, either in Shanghai or abroad, would be turned over forthwith to the National Government to bolster its currency as well as its wartime economy.

Basic Rates

Taking as an example the Swiss Franc, the rate at which the Central Bank would purchase this currency would thus be based on the official Tokyo-Zurich exchange of 98.90, or 17.80 Swiss Francs to CRB$100. This could also be the basic rate at which the Central Reserve Bank would continue to buy and sell not only Swiss Francs but also other foreign currencies.

Having taken over all foreign currency held locally and abroad, the Central Reserve Bank would then have at its disposal several tens of millions of foreign currency, and would be in a position effectively to control the entire exchange market, thus performing the accepted function of a Central Bank in wartime economy. At the same time the bank would be able to distribute evenly any new supply of foreign exchange to bona fide importers at official rates, thus causing a sensible drop in prices of imported goods such as medicines, etc., which are most needed by the population.

Meanwhile, capital, which could no longer be invested idly in foreign currencies at rates which do not represent their real value, would be used for more urgently needed enterprises, such as those contributing directly to China's war effort.

In conclusion, these circles pointed out, this is not the time for China's capital to be sent to such countries as, for example, Switzerland, which already harbors an excess of foreign capital.

Joins Loan Syndicate

Another large financial institution, the Hua Hsing Bank, has decided to participate in the Agricultural Loan Syndicate, which is now in an active process of organization.

The syndicate already has as members the Bank of China, Bank of Communications, Kincheng Banking Corporation, Continental Bank, National Commercial Bank, Chekiang Industrial Bank, and China State Bank.

The areas in which farm loans will be granted by the syndicate will be limited to Kiangsu, Chekiang, and Anhwei. The interest on loans will be lower than usually charged.

As to the work of rural investigation, the China Economic Research Committee established by financial circles has been requested to assume the responsibility. Assistance in the investigations has also been asked from the Bureau of Education and schools in the three provinces.

Special attention will be paid to actual agricultural conditions and the production costs of farm produce in the different districts. For the time being studies will be made only into rice, wheat, beans and cotton, it was stated.

Health of River Populace in China Cured By Unique Floating Clinic

Hakko Maru Plies to Interior Serving as First Aid Center for Junk and Sampan Population; Treats 200 Patients Daily for Minor Diseases

Shanghai Times

In a move designed to promote the general health of the thousands of river folk making their living along Central China's waterways, the civilian River Health Association has acquired a mobile river sanitary unit in the form of the Hakko Maru, which is making its way far into the interior to serve as a first-aid center for the large junk and sampan population.

The Hakko Maru has stationed aboard one doctor and one nurse, who advise on health matters and administer first-aid wherever necessary. Statistics kept on board reveal that in quite a few instances the unit was in a position by immediate medical attention to avert serious complications.

The boat before the war was used by a British oil company as an excursion boat, being equipped therefore with much apparatus coming in handy for the purpose of relieving the suffering of many patients along Central China's waterways.

In May, the Hakko Maru treated on an average 200 river patients a day for minor diseases, while an infinitely larger number of persons was daily inoculated against epidemic diseases typical at this time of the year, and especially among river folk who, in quite a few cases have disregarded common health precautions by making extensive use of half-boiled river water for the preparation of food.

Additional Fuel Needed

Health officials lauded the attempt at raising the general health conditions among the large river population, but explained that a larger amount of fuel would permit the Hakko Maru to make more extended trips into the interior so as to introduce at least a semblance of normal health conditions along the numerous inland waterways. As it is, the Hakko Maru's cruises are limited to a certain area by reason of the limited fuel supply at hand.

At the same time, it was pointed out that the near future will see attempts at organizing various health stations along the more important waterways, and if further support should be forthcoming additional craft will be purchased or otherwise made use for the propagation of better sanitary conditions among the river folk.

LAUREL ATTENDS MEETING

Domei

MANILA, July 6.—Clad in traditional Japanese attire that he received from his bosom friend Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information, Jose P. Laurel, Chairman of the Philippine Independence Preparation Committee, attended the second meeting of the Independence Committee yesterday at its headquarters in the Water Works Building here.

He gave a rousing 45-minute speech emphasizing the importance of the Committee's mission of reconstructing the Philippines without Western influence on the basis of the welfare of the Filipinos.

Mr. Laurel, who had undergone hospital treatment during the past few weeks, assumed his post at the chairman's seat at the head of the Committee and spoke on the preparation of the Philippines' independence.

Development of Ruthenia

MINSK.—White Ruthenia, which in June this year passed two years under German occupation, forms with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania the largest part of the area administered by the Reich Commissioner of Ostland.

RUBBER PRODUCTION PUT ON WAR FOOTING

40 Per Cent of Enemy Plantations in Malai, Sumatra Plan for Cultivation

Syonan Sinbun

It is revealed that to rationalize further the management of rubber plantations in Malai and Sumatra so that production in these areas, which account for more than 80 per cent of world production, may be full on a war footing, the Military Administration in Shonan has drafted a new rubber industry supervision plan for plantations which formerly belonged to enemy nationals.

According to the present plan, 40 per cent of enemy plantations in Malai and Sumatra will be allotted to rubber industrialists for cultivation, while the remaining 60 per cent will be placed under the direct supervision of the Administration.

Meanwhile, rubber plantations belonging to the inhabitants here will be left intact to the management of original owners.

Further, it is revealed that under the new plan a certain amount of rubber produced on plantations owned by the inhabitants will be purchased by the administration so as to guarantee a living to the populace.

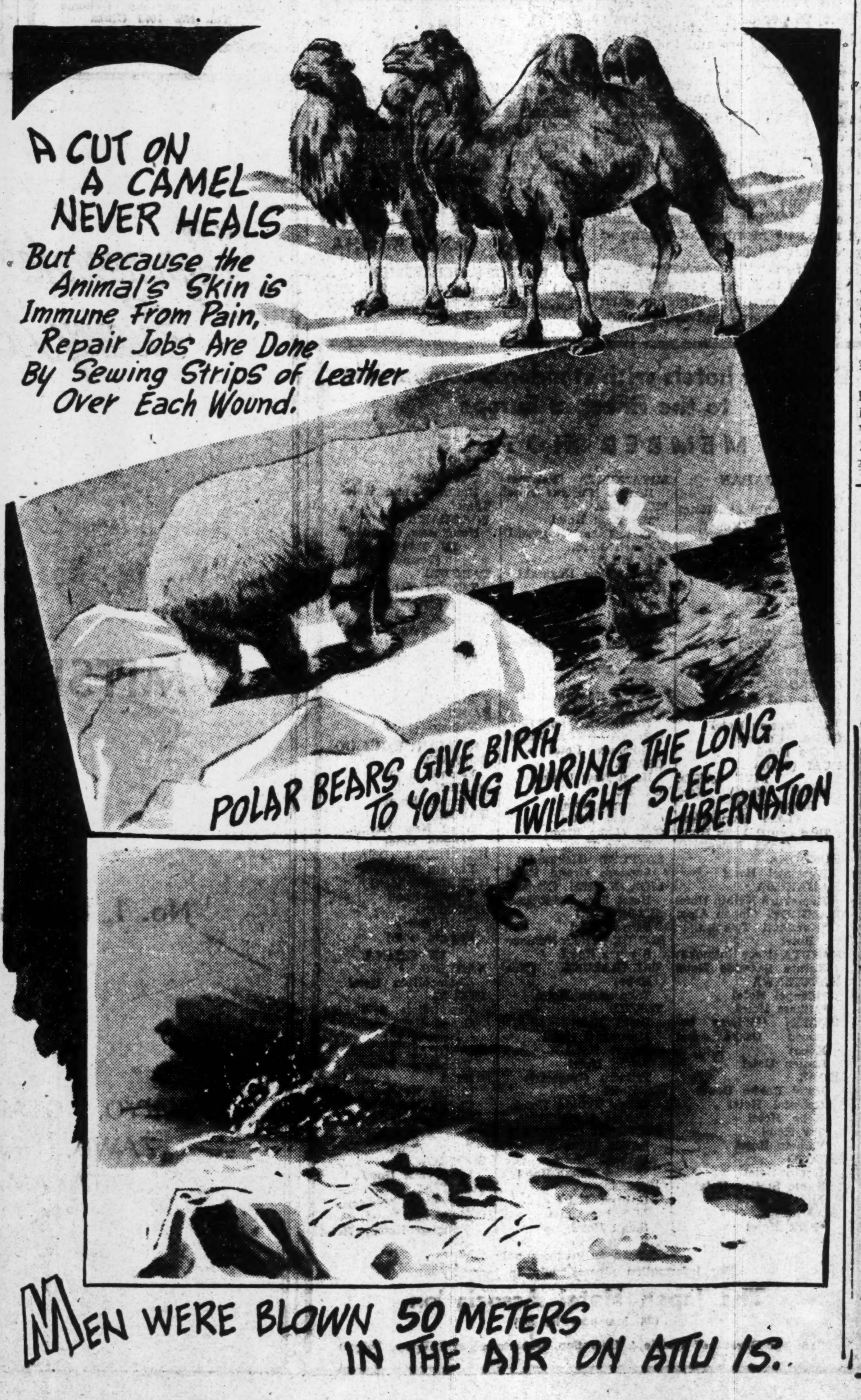
Medicine Output Stressed

A step to make Shonan and the other parts of the Southern Regions self-sufficient in medicines is contemplated by the authorities of the Shonan Botanic Garden which will devote greater attention to the study of medicinal herbs found within the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Hitherto, the Botanic Garden has specialized in the study of cultivation of aromatic and ornamental plants.

The new policy, it is believed, will contribute to the promotion of the general welfare of the people.

STRANGER THAN FICTION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CHINA'S NEW MOVIE TO BOOST CAMPAIGN

Chinese National Anthem Play Depicts Spirit of Citizen's Movement

Shanghai Evening Post

As another step toward strengthening the spirit of the New Citizens' Movement of the National Government among the Chinese people, the China United Film Company will shortly show a motion picture entitled "Chinese National Anthem" which has been completed recently, at various theaters in South and Central China.

The new picture was produced by the China United Film Company under the supervision of the Publicity Ministry. The chorus of the National Music Academy and the members of the Shanghai Philharmonic Society took part in the filming of the motion picture.

Welfare Drive Good

Having garnered $560,422.40 in a drive aiming at $500,000, the National Child Welfare Association of China folded up its campaign last Sunday well satisfied with the results.

Thanks were extended to the public by an official of the Association for its generous support in making this drive one of the best in years.

The money will be used for the support of 400 youngsters in the care of two institutions, the Nantao Refugee Camp and the Shanghai Child Welfare Home on Rue Lafayette. Though the Association strives to give the children the best of everything, the high cost of living prevents them from providing more than three meals daily to the children, it was stated.

The children themselves have expressed their gratitude to the public through Penan Ting, general secretary of the Association. They promise to study hard in order to make themselves able citizens of China.

In a word, not only does the Association extend its thanks to the public, but also derives inspiration from the interest of the public to carry on their work for underprivileged children.

Join S.M.P. Staff

The Shanghai Municipal Police has increased its force by 21 new Japanese sub-inspectors and 15 Japanese sergeants as from May 1, it was reported.

Another batch of 31 Japanese probationary sergeants, who are drawn from the 37th batch of recruits, have joined the force and will be given posts in the 14 police stations in the Settlement.

The following sergeants were promoted to sub-inspectors:—

T. Terasaka, T. Konno, M. Ishiashi, T. Ueki, T. Noda, T. Furukawa, S. Takayama, H. Kume, K. Mori, E. Mizoguchi, T. Yamaguchi, M. Shimizu, R. Hirai, N. Toyama, M. Yoshimitsu, K. Miyato, K. Umeda, K. Sato, N. Marumoto, J. Kimura, R. Takahashi.

The following probationary sergeants were promoted to sergeants:—

T. Sugiyama, T. Yoshinaga, S. Kobayashi, T. Sasada, S. Abe, K. Harada, I. Hirato, S. Matsumoto, M. Nakase, I. Asakawa, S. Haga, S. Maeda, S. Morita, S. Tanaka, K. Taniguchi.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

The Bunraku Puppet Theater, which is now playing in a series of five different performances at the Shimbashi Embujo since July 1 and currently presenting four classical dramas, will change the whole bill starting on July 11 when it will stage "Yoshinoyama," "Sesshu Gappo ga Tsuji," "Ichinotani Futaba Gunki," "Nozaki Mura," all of which are popular pieces among the theater-going public. The third show will continue until July 15.

Kazuo Kikuda, playwright of note, who had long been producing stage materials for the Furukawa Dramatic Company, is expected to supervise a new theatrical troupe to be organized in the near future with Joji Oka and Fukuko Sayo as the principal players. This new group is scheduled to present the initial performance at the Teikoku Gekijo in September. Mr. Kikuda is also reported to have been requested by Kikugoro Onoye, famed Kabuki actor, to write a drama for the Kabuki stage.

"Yoshitsune Senbonzakura" (one of the old classical dramas dealing with the episode of Yoshitsune, a Genji warrior), which was staged in the first performance of the current Bunraku Puppet Theater appearance at the Shimbashi Embujo early this month, was formally submitted to the Board of Information to be placed in the list of the national drama contest of this year.

A party of 50 girls of the Shochiku Revue Troupe is scheduled to depart for Manchoukuo shortly on a month-trip at the request of the Manchuria Theatrical Association. The Gekidan Todo is also planning to visit Manchoukuo during August.

The fourth performance of the Bunkaza modern school dramatic troupe will be presented at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo for ten days from July 9. A new play called "Orewa Aisuru" by Juro Miyoshi will be the chief attraction, which will be staged without curtain and without background.

Various kinds of theatrical preparations are now being made to celebrate the forthcoming Marine Day, which falls on July 20. Local theaters are planning to present special kind of plays which will contribute toward not only the celebration of the day but also the enhancement of the public attention to the sea.

Zuider Zee Draining

THE HAGUE.—Draining of the Zuider Zee is now being speeded up in connection with plans for increasing agricultural production in Holland. This measure is deemed necessary in order to make the Netherlands self-sufficient.

GEN. JUNG RESOLVES TO RESTORE PEAC

Newly Named Member of Military Council of China Pleased of New Post

Peking Chronicle

The firm resolve to restore peace and order in China in full cooperation with the National Government of China headed by President [illegible] Ching-wei was expressed by Gener Jung Chen, new member of th Military Council of the Nation Government of China, upon his ap pointment recently.

General Jung was formerly Chi of Staff of General Chang Tso-lin army prior to the outbreak of th Manchurian Incident and was th leader of the former Northeaster Army.

Chinese military circles attach sp cial significances to the appointme of General Jung who is the fathe of Lieutenant-General Jung Tz heng who recently joined the Na tional Government of China wit officers and men under his com mand.

Recalls Great Changes

Recalling the kaleidoscopic changes in the world situation pa ticularly in China which have take place since the outbreak of the Ma churian Incident in 1931, the new military councillor stated that he, a Chief of Staff of the Northeaster Border Defense Army, was on goo terms with the officers and men o the Japanese Army and that he wa sorry he had to leave Manchouku without dispelling whatever misun derstandings there might have exist ed between him and the Japanes Army.

"Ever since I have led an isolate life, I devoted my time exclusively to reading," General Jung stated General Jung expressed his great joy that his son is able to join the National Government and work for the cause of the nation.

Referring to General Chang Hsueh-ming, younger brother of the "Young Marshal," the former is a good friend of General Jung Chen's son, Generals Jung Tze-heng and Chang Hsueh-ming will make a good combination in their services for the creation of a new China.

"General Chang Hsueh-ming, eighth brother of General Chang Hsueh-liang, and his allegiance to the National Government will have a telling influence on the leaders of the former Northeastern Army who are still in the Chiang Kai-shek Camp," General Jung continued. General Jung added that he was on intimate terms with many leaders of the Manchoukuo Government and will visit Manchoukuo soon and see the remarkable progress which that country has accomplished during the past twelve years.

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The VENDETTA of AKO

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

TRANSLATED BY TSUNEO TOMONAGA

Chapter 20

Before the Tombstone

The priests and disciples of the Sengakuji Temple were in the worship hall that morning. They had finished their morning service, and were exchanging their priestly views with one another.

"What is that?" suddenly asked one of them, putting his hand to his ear. "I hear an untoward commotion . . . ."

At that moment a priest who had been on watch duty outside ran excitedly into the hall, and in agitated tones announced the arrival of the Ako ronin. But his announcement was not necessary, for one of the comrades had stepped through the gate, and was even then shouting in a loud voice:

"Attention! To the priests of this temple! We are the former retainers of Lord Asano Takumi-no-Kami. We have come from the mansion of Kira Kozuke-no-Suke, whose head we have taken, and we have come here to offer this head before the tomb of our late lord as a sign that we have accomplished our mission. It is our desire that whilst we report to the spirit of our lord, you will shut the gate and prevent others from entering to disturb us."

There was silence in the hall after this.

"What shall we do?" The question flashed through the minds of all the priests. The Abbot Cho-on hesitated.

"Abbot, don't let them in," said a priest. "Wait till we obtain permission from the authorities."

But Soten Sokuchi stood up. Sokuchi was next in authority to the Abbot Cho-on.

"Wait," he said. "We cannot turn them back like this. We are not officials of the Bakufu. If the Ako ronin merit punishment for what they have done, no doubt the authorities will take care of that. We are priests, and as men of religion we have our way of thinking, and our own way of doing things. This temple has been for succeeding ages the family temple of the Asano family, and in this time of emergency, why should it not act as the eaves of a house that shelters the refugee from the rain? How can we, as the priests of this temple, drive these faithful retainers away when they have come to worship before their lord's grave? Let them come in. Let them go before their lord's tombstone. Pass them in, I say. At once!"

"Rev. Sokuchi," called out the priest who had been on duty at the gate, "they have all entered already and are going towards the tombstone."

"Is that so? That is well," said Sokuchi in a satisfied tone. "Gateman, bar all spectators from entering, and bolt the gates!"

The priests went out of the hall, and were astonished at seeing a vast crowd outside the gate. Most of them had followed the Ako ronin from Fukagawa and Kyobashi. Finding that they could not enter through the gate, they swarmed over the fence and even clambered over the palings round the other graves.

The priests found themselves being swallowed up in that intense excitement which the crowd had brought with it, and instead of controlling the mobs, they ran about the temple grounds hardly knowing what they were doing.

But the interior was still unsullied by rabble feet. The snow still gleamed pure white, and each tombstone was a mound of snow. There was none of the dark sombreness of the ordinary cemetery about the graves that morning.

Kuranosuke personally drew up the water at the well at the entrance to the graveyard, and washed [illegible] head of Kira.

Sokuchi came up to them.

"If there is anything you need, let me know," he said.

Kuranosuke thanked the priest, and after explaining everything, asked for some incense and a ceremonial tray for making a religious offering.

"Nothing easier," said Sokuchi, and ordered his servant to bring the articles.

The forty-six men bowed before the tomb of their lord.

At Kuranosuke's order, Chikara reverently brushed off the snow from the stone with his hand. One by one the words on the tombstone appeared as the snow was brushed off. When all the words had appeared the forty-six men knelt down on the snow.

The purple smoke from the incense curled up towards heaven. The newly washed head of Kira lay on the ceremonial tray. Kuranosuke was prostrate before the tomb, his head touching the snow. The other men, watching him, felt that they were watching their own selves. To them the tombstone was not a mere tablet of stone. It was a live thing which was listening to Kuranosuke's report with joy. Look how it was weeping with heartfelt gladness! The watching men seemed to see it sway forward, like a living thing, to thank them for what they had done.

Kuranosuke drew out a dagger, and thrust it into the ground before the tombstone, its blade facing the severed head of Kira. Then he took the dagger again, and struck the head thrice. Next he burned some incense again.

As the smoke spiralled up, he retreated backwards over the snow, and placed both hands some distance apart on his knees.

It was the first time that his comrades had seen him sitting thus, erect and severe, since that memorable discussion in the Ako Castle before its confiscation.

He looked at the men before him.

"Hazama," he said.

Hazama Jujiro answered. He was in the rear.

"Come forward," said Kuranosuke.

Hazama still hesitated, but urged on by the whispers of those near him, he advanced fearfully.

"As I told you all before we started, for Kira's mansion, there shall be no difference among us as to feats of arms we performed last night. But you, Hazama, were the first to strike Kira with your spear. That is a warrior's fortune. Nobody will object if you offer incense first. Come."

"Yes . . . . "

"Takebayashi Tadashichi was the second man to strike Kira. He will offer incense next."

"Eh? Me?" exclaimed Takebayashi.

And the two warriors glanced at each other, and stiffened awkwardly at their unexpected honor.

Chapter 21

On the Other Bank

The Sengakuji Temple had the best kitchen equipment of all temples in Kwanto, and material for a hundred people was always in stock. From the kitchen thick wood-smoke wreathed forth, mingled with the steam from freshly cooked rice.

The Ako ronin, having finished their worship, were assembled in the hall, and as they rested on the clean tatami, they felt like men in a dream.

The Abbot Cho-on had taken down their story and their names, and had reported to the office of Temples and Shrines. He now returned, the anxiety gone from his face, and came to where the ronin were resting.

"I am sorry I cannot tend your wants satisfactorily," he said. "As you know, the Zen religion forbids the presence of liquor within the temple, but as you must all be fatigued, I have ordered some sake to be brought to you. Hot rice-gruel will be brought in presently. Please rest without any anxiety."

The sake was brought in, and they all drank.

"Our corpses are blessed with unexpected favors," said somebody.

They were destined to become corpses in the ground before long, and the sake was consolation liquor poured on the ground over their graves.

"Abbot! Abbot!" called out old Yahei.

"Yes?"

"Another favor, Abbot. After our death will you say a requiem for our souls?"

The Abbot waved his hand.

"We cannot do that."

"Why not?"

"We priests spend our lives on the temple floor, disciplining our souls, in order to attain that state of self-abnegation to which you all have so gloriously reached. But though we spend thirty or forty years, or more, in our efforts, we seldom attain our goal. Often we never reach it. How can then we foolish and unworthy priests be so presumptuous as to try to say a requiem for your souls? I believe we priests have much to learn from you instead."

"Ha, ha, ha! Then we warriors have to say our own requiems ourselves."

"As one of you remarked just now that you are corpses in the ground, doubtless you have already said your requiems."

Just then, Sokuchi came in.

"Then bath is ready," he said. "Will you go in?"

They looked at one another. They had not expected this. The generosity of the offer touched them deeply.

Kuranosuke replied for his comrades:

"Thank you very much. But there is no telling when the Uesugi forces might come here to attack us. I am afraid that we cannot take advantage of your kind offer."

Somebody living near the temple came rushing to the Abbot to say that the Uesugi forces were coming. Others came in turn also and reported that several attacking parties were converging on the temple from all sides.

The younger men among the Ako ronin were quivering with the desire to get into action again. They examined their blades, tightened their strings, and prepared for battle.

"Don't be foolish," said Chikara. "Rest quietly. Do you think that if the Uesugi forces want to attack us, they will choose broad daylight in which to do it?"

Kuranosuke nodded.

"I agree with Chikara," he said. "But we must not be caught off our guard. Let our preparations be complete first."

"I have never seen a real sword fight," said a priest to Chikara.

"You can see one when they come. I suppose you have seen only the puppet plays at Sakai-cho? A real fight is worth watching."

Just then a perspiring priest came into the hall.

"The rice-gruel is ready, Will you eat now, or later?"

"If its food, we'll take it now."

"There is still plenty of sake left."

"We'll take that too."

Okuda Magodayu laughed aloud. "It seems that we are becoming human again," he remarked.

After the meal the comrades began to feel sleepy. Some of them rolled over on their backs and started to snore. Others clustered round the huge hearth, and yawned.

"Come on Emoshichi. I challenge you to finger-wrestling."

"Right. You won't beat me, Master Chikara."

The two youths amused themselves with finger wrestling. Others gathered round to watch. Loud and merry laughter would break out now and then from various parts of the hall where the comrades were resting. It seemed as though they had forgotten death.

(To Be Continued)

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MSA.

Toyoko ORIMOTO (Pianoforte)

On June 26 at the Murayama Studio Hall, Yotsuya.—The program: Schumann's Fantasia in C major, Op. 17; Voiles Le vent dans la plaine, La Danse de Puck, and Minstrels (from Debussy's Preludes); and. Chopin's Preludes, Op. 28 (from 15-24).

Schumann's Fantasia; though it is written not in accordance with the conventional sonata structure, namely, that the slow movement is placed last of all, it should be regarded as quite intentional. Miss Orimoto brought out some of its noble themes, its spontaneous sentiment, an its hidden passion very well indeed for such a youthful pianist.

Excellent rendition was given to the selections from Debussy's Preludes with her sense of tonal discernment and detailed rhythmical considerations "La Danse de Puck" and "Ministrels" seemed to have given the most impression with her graphic treatment of the works.

In her Chopin Preludes, despite her masterly rendition of the works, there was a suggestion of emotion indifference on that evening. Now and again, her tempo-modification did not seem to coordinate with her means of expression; for instance, in the 16th Prelude (Presto con fuoco), her marked retardation of the right hand passage at several points seemed to impair the dramatic urging of the work. Her tone was round and substantial, and the clearness of delivery was another happy trait in her together with her finely graded tonal shadings.

The Tokyo Mixed Chorus

On June 25 at the Nippon Seinen Kan. A "Brahms Evening" was given by the Tokyo Mixed Chorus under the direction of Helmut Fellmer in their 3rd public performance. The program included Love Song Waltzes for Pianoforte duet with Chorus (a cycle of 18 songs), Op. 52 Four Quartets for Solo Voices, Op. 92; and. Gypsy-song (a cycle of 11 songs), Op. 103.

The first item with its joyous mood was as dainty as Strauss and as melodious as Schubert, though owing to the small body of singers (around 30 members), the "chorus-effect" was not so satisfactory; one seemed to have preferred a quartet of solo voices in the place of mixed chorus with a more intimate atmosphere.

The second and third items seemed more satisfactory and appropriate. A thought more consideration over the tonal balance and the dynamic gradation would have added much to the general performance.

Helmut Fellmer showed a discreet manner of conducting and tried his best to bring out all the niceties of group singing, though a thought more freedom in the general nuance would have added very much to the already good performance. Y. Asakura and S. Takata were at the piano.

The Tokyo Ballet Company

On June 28 at the Tokyo Takarazuka Theater. The Tokyo Ballet Company under the general direction of Ichiro Miki with the Takarazuka Orchestra staged several new ballet items ranging from light to semi-dramatic in their fifth public performance last Monday. The major items of the program were the Opium and the "Southern Fantasy."

In a way, ballet gives one to form a fairly good portrayal of the artistic status of a country, because of its all embracing qualities. Perhaps, it is not in itself an art, but the confluence of several arts, music, painting and drama. It obviously takes time to produce dancers like Paulova, Karsavina, Fokine, or Nijinsky, but also, it needs a promoter like Diaghilev to set things about. However, even putting aside the most formidable handicap of not being born foreigners, the Japanese dancers have to surmount tremendous handicaps despite their natural aptitude and supple physique. The main impediment seems to be a mental one rather than a physical one, which has shown itself sufficient proofs of possibilities.

Judging from last Monday's performance, it has a much possibility of growing into a first rate entertainment appealing to all kinds of taste, from the purely artistic domain to the seekers of undiluted amusements. The "Opium" depicts the usual story of the exploitation of a land by foreigners and the eventual salvation by another foreigners!

The "Southern Fantasy" was too symbolic to be definite, so that beyond the fact it was seasonal, one had little occasion to be happy about it. Despite its threadbare theme, the "Opium" had at least some elements of episodic interest, which the "Southern Fantasy" lacked and was not compensated by any other means.

Among the shorter items, the "Insectologist" and the "Dance on the Hillside" showed a lighter vein. A cello solo accompaniment to the "Tango" was distressingly not in tune, and the brass section of the orchestra was too blaring on the whole.

A word about group dancing; unless the synchronization of movements is to be brought to the fore, the group dancing loses much of its fascination. Not even an array of most beautifully proportioned limbs cannot usurp the throne.

Several of the incidental music were specially written by G. Sudo, M. Ugajin, and Y. Tsukui, and conducted by the respective composers. A little more consideration should be given to the general lighting effect, which was very often too harsh and not enough advantage was taken of the diffusion of colors. On the whole, the show was quite enjoyable.

Concert Calendar

A concert sponsored by the Toho Eiga Kabushiki Kaisha, assisted by the Information Board and the Press Section of the War Ministry at 5:30 p.m. Thursday at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program: lectures by Hidemi Kon and Yojiro Ishizaka; Philippine folk songs by Miss Aiko Saida, alto; Miss Tamae Toyoshima, soprano; Miss Chitaka Fujiwara, soprano nd Miss Haruko Miyashita, soprano with Toho Eiga Chamber Music Group, under the baton of Tadashi Hattori; three symphony numbers (which passed the musical picture concours and obtained the honor of admission), Hatsumei Yokota's Symphonic Poem, "Dai Riso Ohka"; Kunio Kasuga's Fantastic Symphonic Suite, "Neppu" and Bunya Ko's Symphonic Poem, "Seiki-no-Shinwa-ni Yoru Koka."

A guitar concert by Masayoshi Sasaki and his pupils, assisted by Mitsuo Tsukimura and his "Moonlight" band at 6 p.m. Thursday at the Sangyo Kaikan.

An "Evening of Gay Music and Dances" to raise funds for the Imperial Forces, sponsored by the Tokyo Metropolitan Federation of Home Front Service Association, Friday, July 9, at 6 p.m. at the Kyoritsu Hall. The program: Miss Konami Ishii and her Ballet Troupe; Tadashi Osanai and his French Accordion Ensemble; Miss Akiko Tachibana and her Ballet Troupe; Miss Noriko Awaya with Hideo Oyama's Band; Ichiro Miki and his Tokyo Ballet Company, and Kiyoshi Sakurai with his band.

A "Summer Night Concert" by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, Sunday, July 11, at 6:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program: Thomas' Overture to the opera "Mignon"; Grieg's "Peer Gynt" Suite; J. Strauss' "Blue Danube" Waltz, (orchestra with chorus by the Tokyo Symphonic Chorus); Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2; Borodin's "Polovtsian Dances" from the opera, "Prince Igor."

The sixth concert by the Nippon Light Music Association, Tuesday, July 13, at 6:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program: soprano solo by Miss Mieko Takamine; Ryo Watanabe and his band; Akira Yoshino and his band; Shochiku Light Music Band, conducted by Kazuo Tanaka; Yukichi Ko, 'cello with his trio.

"Evening of Japanese Dance and Light Music" featuring Miss Sumi Hanayagi, Katsuhiko Haida, and Katsutaro, Wednesday, July 14, at 6 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall.

A light music concert, featuring the Haida Brothers and their Southern Music Ensemble; the Shochiku Light Music Band, conducted by Kazuo Tanaka and Kiyoshi Sakurai with his Chamber Music Ensemble; Saturday, July 17, at 5:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall.

A three grand ballet evening by the Yusaku Azuma and his ballet troupe, from Tuesday, July 27 to 29, inclusive, at 6 p.m. at the Kabukiza Theater. The music by the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Kojiro Kofune. The program includes Beethoven's Seventh Symphony (adapted to ballet by Yusaku Azuma, the premier performance in Japan); Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun"; Chopin's "Les Sylphides." 8

One Cup of Coffee

STOCKHOLM.—Only one cup of coffee is presently being served to guests in restaurants in New York, according to a report from the New York correspondent of the Aftontidningen. Genuine silk stockings, meanwhile, can only be purchased in the black markets of New York and Washington but not in shops.

Japan's Policy Based on Brotherhood

(Continued From Page 6)

violently opposed by that section of American imperialists who are bent on establishing an American hegemony in the Pacific.

The world-wide economic panic of 1929 encumbered America with a big population of unemployed, with the consequence that a strong agitation was launched to restrict Filipino immigration. The capitalists thought that if the Philippines remained part of American territory, it would be impossible to apply the Immigration Law against the Filipinos, but if the Philippines could be made independent, then the inflow of Filipino labor could be done way with at a moment's notice.

Economically, they argued that so long as the Philippines was considered American territory, it would not be practicable to protect the sugar interests of America. The sugar interests could be protected only when the Philippines became a sovereign State. By stressing these two points, they lent their support in favor of the statutory declaration of independence of the Philippines.

With the protraction of the China Affair, America's policy toward Japan began to be more and more aggressive. Finally, it constructed the so-called ABCD military encirclement against Japan with the Philippines as its vital base nearest to this country. Soon after the start of the Pacific war, Japan shattered this military ring and commenced the task of reorganizing Greater East Asia on the basis of mutual safety and prosperity. The fact that America converted the Philippines into a military base to strike at Japan at an opportune moment suggests that the United States, in the final analysis, would have granted a conditional independence to the Philippines to make it its front-guard in the prosecution of its policy of Americanizing the political and economic life of East Asia.

Now that Japan has eliminated such an American threat, it is giving the Filipino people the necessary incentives and all possible assistance to readjust their mode of life speedily and form an independent government to contribute their share to the endurable construction of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Aside from Japan's policy toward Burma and the Philippines, one must appreciate that this country has undertaken the principal responsibility of safeguarding the defense of Greater East Asia—a responsibility the efficient discharge of which is dependent on the maintenance of Japanese control over such strategic areas which are indispensable for that purpose. This is the reason why Japan has been obliged to declare that it would control such strategic areas in the south which are vitally important to the security of Greater East Asia.

Japan, being the only Power in this part of the world, is certainly justified in controlling such areas for common benefit and flourish.

Quite apart from this aspect, it must be borne in mind that Japan is encouraging the peoples of Malai and the East Indies to run their countries in the light of their traditions and in accord with the ideal of Greater East Asiatic harmony. On the whole, if Japan's southern policy is scrutinized dispassionately, it will be seen that Japan is pursuing the ideal of brotherhood among nations in its relations with the southern countries, and that it is trying to regenerate Greater East Asia for its sake. The southern policy of Japan is, therefore, normal and beneficial.

(End)

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STOCKHOLM.—The closure of 900 restaurants and 100 delicatessen shops in Los Angeles owing to supply difficulties was reported by the Swedish trade organ Koemannen in an article describing the food difficulties prevalent in the United States.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1943

Since the China Affair

Six years is but a fleeting moment in the life of a nation, particularly of a nation like China, unequalled for her longevity. Yet, the six years since the outbreak of the China Affair on July 7, 1937, has seen the inauguration of great developments, developments of the utmost significance in the history of China.

When the misguided soldiers of Chiang Kai-shek fired on the Japanese at Lukouchiao six years ago to precipitate the China Affair, little did they or the world dream that the incident would come to mark an epochal turning point in the history of China. But what seemed at the time to be just another of the chronic disturbances which had characterized the country for so long turned out, however, to be the parting shots of a dying era. In the six years since then, China has experienced a rebirth. The delusions which had caused conflict and chaos for a generation have been broken, and there has risen instead a New China of order and progress and prosperity.

The Revolution of 1911-1912 was no doubt a necessity. The ancient imperial regime, with its obsolete prejudices and lack of comprehension, was no doubt incompetent to guide China through the bewildering complexities of the modern age, and it therefore had to go. But unfortunately, in the excess of revolutionary excitement, too many of the basic virtues of the Chinese people were cast overboard along with the deservedly discarded deadwood. The result was that a flood of alien concepts utterly unsuited to the special characteristics of Chinese life poured in to fill the vacuum.

Anglo-Saxon legalism in a country which had been ruled by Confucian humanistic morality, Bolshevistic confiscation of property in a land where hereditary possession of the good earth was the most highly prized tradition—these were some of the strange gods which came to be worshipped by the deluded fanatics of the post-Revolutionary period. Products of mission schools and of superficial Western learning, the leaders of this period were cultural mongrels who were more alien to their native land than to the foreign lands from where they had imbibed their fatuous notions. Naturally, in their hands the Revolution became subverted, and the wise teachings of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Father of the Chinese Revolution, were disregarded as China careened drunkenly on a wild course.

Under these circumstances, the real purpose of the Revolution was forgotten. Opportunistic careerists, immature fanatics, and dupes of scheming foreign interests victimized the country, and the result was more than two decades of anarchy and misrule. And over this sorry scene Chiang Kai-shek, tool of the Anglo-American exploiters, tried to exercise his futile sway.

But six years ago today, a new process began. Chiang Kai-shek, the misguided puppet of alien intriguers, was driven into exile into the mountain fastnesses of the remote interior. His deluded underlings with their worship of the false gods of Anglo-Saxon and Communist ideologies have been toppled from their former positions of influence. The Revolution has been restored to its proper channel, and China once more is beginning to take her rightful place as a proud nation true to her great traditions of the past.

The National Government of China under the leadership of President Wang Ching-wei is a product of the movement which started with the precipitation of the China Affair six years ago. The many accomplishments which it has already marked up to its credit need no further review, for they have attracted wide fame. The establishment of peace and order over an extensive area which had been under the ravages of war until so recently, the creation of a stable and scientific currency system for the first time in China's modern history, the restoration of the long-lost rights and privileges which had been wrested from China by the unequal treaties forced upon her by Britain and her associates, are all accomplishments which represent the consummation of the dreams of the Chinese people for more than a century. The fact that the Government which has accomplished these wonders is the Government which was made possible by the China Affair attests to the significance of that event in the long perspective of the nation's history.

But a realization of the importance of the beginning of the China Affair would not be complete without recognizing the basic reason why such great achievements have been possible under the new Government. That reason is that the present National Government of China has gotten rid of the false notions which had deluded the leaders of the Chiang regime and has gone back to the sound principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Under the leadership of President Wang Ching-wei, who is the successor and spiritual heir to the position of the sainted Father of the Chinese Revolution, China has once more returned to the sound principles which he taught.

No longer are the policies of the Chinese Government based on ill-digested theories imported from Europe and America. No longer does the Chinese Government attempt to copy foreign social and economic plans ill-adapted to the conditions of China. Instead, China has returned to her Oriental spiritual heritage, to build herself up again as a great Oriental nation. It means that China is co-operating most closely with other Oriental nations, notably Japan, which has advanced the idea of a New Order in East Asia in which all the nations of this sphere will find common prosperity by working out their destinies together free from the interference of alien Powers. It means that China has turned against the United States and Britain, her evil influences, to fight together with Japan to prevent their return to this part of the globe. It means the consummation of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's ideal of Sino-Japanese friendship serving as the cornerstone of East Asiatic peace and stability.

The completion of such great accomplishments as these and such a thorough re-orientation in the direction of political, social, and cultural movement are not to be expected in a day. It is to be expected that there will be self-seeking rogues and misguided dupes who would attempt to resist the New Order, as the supporters of the Chungking regime are still feebly trying to do. The wonder, however, is not that these wayward souls still exist, but that in only six short years they have become so few and that their power has been rendered so negligible, that the prestige and authority of the revived National Government have become so great. For six years is an infinitesimally short time for an historical change of such profound significance.

On this sixth anniversary of the outbreak of the China Affair, therefore, the world must acclaim the magnitude of the welcome change which has come over China in the course of the six short years, a change which bears the augury of a glorious future for a reborn and revitalized China.

Thus Tagore Has Spoken. . . .

Consciousness is the light by the help of which we travel along our path of life. But we cannot afford to squander this light at every step. Economy we need, and habit is that economy. It enables us to live and think without fully keeping our mind illumined. On festival nights we do not count the cost of our excess of light, because it is not for removing some deficiency, but for expressing the sense of our inner exuberance. And for this same reason habit becomes a sign of poverty in our spiritual life; for it is not a life of necessity, but of expression. In our life, our consciousness has to remain at its brightest, in order to be true. For love is no mere carrying out of some purpose, it is the full illumination of consciousness itself.

A Year Ago Today

July 7, 1942

Brilliant war results attained by the Japanese Army and Navy Forces in China since the outbreak of the China Affair up to the middle of last month, were revealed by the Imperial Headquarters on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the China Affair. Enemy vessels either sunk or damaged totaled 150, including cruisers, destroyers, gunboats and others; enemy planes either shot down or destroyed aground numbered 2,800; about 1,480 vessels were captured; and the main spoils of war consisted of various sorts of guns, heavy and light machine-guns, rifles, automobiles, including tanks, armored cars and others, railway carriages, etc.

* * *

"We are confident that Japan will achieve a final victory in the Greater East Asia War," President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China declared today on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the China Affair. "The current conflict will decide not only the fate of Japan but of China as well," he stated.

* * *

The fame of the Imperial Navy which on December 8, 1941 upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, attacked Hawaii and practically wiped out the enemy fighting forces based there echoed through the breadth of the country today when the Navy Ministry announced that the units which took part in the historic Battle of Hawaii had been rewarded with a citation from Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet.

The Shanghai Evening Post
The Peking Chronicle
The Syonan Sinbun
East Asia's Editorial Forum
Noon Extra
The Hongkong News
DONETZ BRIDGEHEAD CAPTURED

'Cores of Rot' in U.S.

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

There is something more than 'a little core rot' behind the serious labor troubles which are increasing in the United States and affecting the anti-Axis war effort to a greater extent than they would like the outside world to know. However, the British press, determined to expose American shortcomings to the British public, has in recent months been publishing unexaggerated facts which are most revealing.

For example, the New York correspondent of The Times, London, in a report, pointing out the serious difficulties being experienced by the United States in covering labor needs, disclosed that "sabotage and absence from work had of late assumed astounding proportions," adding, significantly, "some of these workers have never worked before the war and can never remain in any occupation, but the greater part of the saboteurs and truants are skilled workers receiving the highest pay."

The British journal Financial News, reporting on the U.S. labor situation says: "A special investigation committee of the Senate has reported that the American manpower reserves have been overdrawn to the extent of several million men, while Senator John Bankhead has declared that although Donald Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board and Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, may be planning to recruit 8,000,000 more men this year for the war front or the home front, they have still to explain from where they are going to obtain this enormous number of men."

Meanwhile, reflecting the fast dwindling supplies of foodstuffs, especially meat, in America, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Claude Wickard, recently warned that restrictions on foodstuffs consumption will seriously affect the daily life of the American people. In this connection, the weekly American journal Time ascribes the fundamental cause, quite apart from considerations of labor shortage on farms, to the countrywide practice of shady transactions.

Food and labor, however, are not Uncle Sam's only headaches. Shortage of tin and other metals is also seriously affecting the fighting strength of America. Besides these, supplies of sugar and gasoline are also rapidly diminishing, due to transportation difficulties. In fact, the entire domestic structure of the country is steadily growing worse in spite of various countermeasures being taken by the Washington Government such as severe restriction on consumption, production of substitutes and appeals to the country to economize in every direction.

Roosevelt and his followers must soon realize, if they have not already done so, that their astronomical production figures cannot even be approached because of serious cores of rot; that the desired expansion of the productive power of their country is not attainable because the people of the country lack the spirit and the determination which animates the people of the Axis countries in Europe, and Japan and her Allies in Greater East Asia. Can there be any doubt then, as to the ultimate outcome of the present war? None whatever!

The Nature of Imperialism

(From The Shanghai Times)

During a speech before the Italian Senate Signor Salata raised very pressing issues which are of great consequence to the European comity of nations. He said: "The new conscience of Europe arising from the present conflict affirms first of all the necessity of a European union. For three centuries all attempts to unite Europe have always been opposed by Britain, which feared that a united Europe would be a potential enemy. This conflict between Europe and Britain has been the root of all crises, all wars and all the weaknesses of the continent."

Too often Britain had played France, Germany and Italy against one another in order to maintain a balance of power in her own favor; she had drawn to herself a string of European satellite Powers and exploited them to her own interests, whether politically or economically. The British thesis thus asserts the primacy of politics over ethics, and, as in India and East Asia, Britain has argued that the ruler rules because he is the stronger, and the ruled should submit because they are the weaker, so that the ruled are obliged to recognize that might is right.

As regards Europe, Britain's policy was too little concerned with the distribution than with the monopolistic control of raw materials and the earth's riches, from which all other European nations, especially Germany and Italy had been excluded. This policy was of special advantage to Britain, because, as an industrially dominant nation, she could attempt the strangulation of Germany and Italy by making them less able to compete with herself as commercial and industrial rivals. It is in this light that Signor Salata's remark concerning Britain as the root of all European crises and wars must be understood.

The so-called "harmony of interests" as applied collectively to Britain, U.S., Germany and Italy, does not hold water, and when President Roosevelt or Prime Minister Churchill asserts that the Anglo-American war aim is to establish a comity of nations in which each can develop or flourish and give to their uttermost their own special contributions to the diversity of life, this is to be taken as the height of hypocrisy or hollowness of both. Economically, such a doctrine of "harmony of interests" spells the doom of weaker nations and the "have not" countries, who must necessarily be driven to the wall.

Lonely Poland

(From the Noon Extra)

The British Government has never made it quite clear why England declared war on Germany. The reasons advanced from time to time have been altered to suit circumstances and, for the moment, the current British war aims are "the four freedoms for everyone everywhere in the world." We have cause to believe that Winston Churchill will soon be compelled to find new war and peace aims. A showdown has been reached in the so-called united nations camp; and England must make clear her stand in the crisis.

The torturous ramifications of British policy have put Britain into a very ambiguous position. Her first reason for declaring war on Germany was to "guarantee the inviolability of Poland's frontiers against all aggression," but when the Soviet Union occupied Eastern Poland on September 17, 1939, the British saw no "aggression" or violation of Poland's borders.

Since then we have seen Great Britain supporting Finland against Soviet aggression during the winter of 1939-40. We have also seen the British doing a military and political somersault by declaring war on Finland in 1942 as an ally of the Soviet Union. We await with interest Britain's stand on the rupture of relations between the Soviet Union and the refugee Polish government in London as announced in Moscow by Foreign Commissar Viacheslav Molotov; and we have a hunch that the British have lost none of their adroitness in changing their political stripes. Lonely Poland will be more isolated than ever. The Poles have served their purpose and, being no longer useful to the British cause, they will be abandoned to the wolves.

The drastic step taken by the Kremlin in severing diplomatic relations with the exiled Polish government for no reason other than that the Poles had put forward a claim to their former frontiers in the post-war world and had requested the International Red Cross Committee to make an impartial investiagtion of the murder by the Soviets of some 12,000 Polish prisoners of war in the forest of Katyn is an indication of the frazzled temper of the Bolshevik leaders.

They have put up with the Roosevelt-Churchill drivel of the four freedoms and the Atlantic Charter for a long time, hoping that seeming acquiescence to the alleged war aims of England and America would bring about the materialization of that long-promised second front in Europe. The second front has not been opened. Instead, the British sought to establish the true intentions of the Soviets by getting the Poles to make their claim to their former borders. Stalin uniquivocally rejected the Polish contentions; and the British said nothing.

Where does Britain stand? And America?

Our guess is that London and Washington will hedge as long as it is possible But the crisis must come to a head; and when it does, lonely Poland will be lonelier than ever. It is ironic that the proximate cause of the war should be the first to be abandoned by the champions of freedom and democracy; after all, "freedom and democracy" is only a phrase with the Anglo-Americans.

Report from Tokyo

By JOSEPH C. GREW

(The following series of articles have been taken from ex-envoy Grew's newly published book which appeared in the United States subsequent to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.)

Part III

The Japanese Army has one great advantage over her enemies in the Far East—the advantage of five years of hard fighting in the China war . . . They obtained a proving ground where they could build a tough, veteran army trained in that greatest of all military schools—war itself.

The Japanese have borrowed more from the Germans than their tactics in the use of dive and light bombers. Like the Nazi High Command, they refuse to admit that there are any natural obstacles that their forces cannot cross. How often have the German armies shown how the Allied commanders had made the mistaken assumption that terrain that is merely difficult is impassable! In their lightning campaigns of last winter, the Japanese made the same point over and over again. Indeed, the Japanese themselves have said their tactics have frequently been based on the principle of attacking through a particular area in the knowledge that their enemies have been lulled into a false sense of security and complacency by the very assumption of its impassability. And the Japanese emphasize the disastrous effect on the defenders' morale once a so-called impregnable area has been pierced.

Spirit Main Factor

But above all, according to both the Japanese themselves and outside observers, the most important factor contributing to Japanese victories is the spirit which permeates all the armed forces of the Empire. This spirit, recognized by competent military men as the most vital intangible factor in achieving victory, has been nourished and perpetuated since the foundation of the modern Japanese Army. But the Japanese have been careful to develop a tremendous fighting spirit in their armed services and people alike. Indeed the Japanees armed services and the Japanees nation have become so closely identified that it is difficult to tell where one stops and the other begins. Every Japanese male, of course, must perform military service under a system of universal conscription. Thus in every family, the father or son or brother has served or is serving in the Army or Navy. Every house in Japan, down to the lowliest hovel, proudly flies the Japanese flag at its front door when one of its men is in military service.

Nevertheless, the Japanese succeeded in keping our people ignorant of the true meaning of what was going on in eastern Asia. Many, for example, took the apparent failure of the Japanese Army to drive to victory in the four years of the China war as evidence of the weakness and inefficiency of the Japanese military forces. . . The Japanese throughout the China war were husbanding their resources for the greater struggle which they felt lay beyond. In this connection, the Japanese budget figures released to the press are extremely interesting. They indicate that only 40 per cent of the appropriation voted to the defense forces was expended for the conduct of the so-called China "incident." Sixty per cent—nearly two thirds of the total appropriation—was used to prepare the services and the industrial plants for the greater emergency yet to come. Similarly, of the materials and weapons furnished the services, only one fifth was sent to China—the rest being used to expand and modernize the armies and fleets which were to be called upon when the superwar really broke.

(End)

Fruits of Wisdom

Few men are so clever as to know all the mischief they do.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

The only people who make no mistakes are dead people. I saw a man last week who has not made a mistake for four thousand years. He was a mummy in a museum.—Wayland.

* * *

A mob is a monster, with heads enough, but no heart, and little brains.—Cardinal de Retz.

* * *

Moderation is the silken string running through the pearl-chain of all virtues.

* * *

False modesty is the refinement of vanity. It is a lie.—Bruyere.

* * *

All mankind are crazy, said a man in the insane asylum, and I am only sane; but they are the majority, and out-voted me and so put me here.

* * *

There sometimes wants only a stroke of fortune to discover numberless latent good or bad qualities, which would otherwise have been eternally concealed; as words written with a certain liquor appear only when applied to the fire.—Greville.

* * *

Put this restriction on your pleasures; be cautious that they injure no being that lives.—Zimmermann.

JAPAN'S SOUTHERN POLICY BASED ON BROTHERHOOD OF NATIONS

Empire Has Undertaken Principal Responsibility of Safeguarding Defense of Greater East Asia

By TETSUICHIRO MIYAKE
(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

Part II

On January 9 last, when President Wang Ching-wei on his own initiative declared war on America and Britain, a Tokyo-Nanking joint declaration was issued, pledging to prosecute the common war to a victorious conclusion. This followed Japan's retrocession of concessional and extraterritorial rights in China to the Nanking Government. Thus Japan enabled Nanking to eradicate at one stroke the vestiges of the Anglo-American intrusive order in China. Had Japan any imperialistic ambition, it would never have consented to surrender those rights. Furthermore, Japan's policy of returning to Nanking enemy property in its custody in gradual stages reveals its good faith toward the continent.

Japan has already returned to Nanking a number of enemy property and the Peking Legation Quarters, as well as the International Settlement of Kulangsu at Amoy. In face of this practical good intention of Japan, it would be more than a figment of imagination to give a contrary interpretation to the conception of co-prosperity sphere. Japan's China policy is operating, firstly, for the benefit of East Asiatic stability, and secondly, for the benefit of Sino-Japanese amity. The shape of its southern policy is positively identical, that is, it has been executed to materialize the evolution of Greater East Asiatic stability and mutual homogeneity.

Britain Will Hold On

Prime Minister Churchill in his broadcast speech of March 31 declared that Britain had no intention to part with any country included within the British Empire. The upshot of his declaration was that the British Government would continue to hold on to its Empire, no matter what may be the opinions of its empire countries and the world at large. Obviously, the declaration was pointed to the Indian nationalists in order to remind them that Britain would never seek a compromise with them, purporting to hasten the complete withdrawal of British influence from India. This attitude alone is sufficient evidence that it still persists in adhering to an imperialistic policy.

As against this, Japan, which is not remotely inclined to institute an imperialistic order in Greater East Asia, firmly believes that all nations of the world, irrespective of small and big, backward and forward, should be allowed to exercise their respective initiatives to contribute to the advancement of universal concord. This belief has as its source the ideal of Hakko Ichiu—brotherhood among nations. The recent visit of the Burmese mission to Tokyo led by Premier Ba Maw revealed in untrammelled clearness that Japan's unassumed anxiousness to come into ever closer touch with the southern countries springs from a genuine sentiment of mutual faith and friendliness.

Reassures Burma

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo once again assured Ba Maw and the members of his suite that Japan would fulfill its promise of independence to Burma, and added that the growth of Burma's independent status would depend entirely on the initiative and responsibility of the leaders and the people of Burma. Ba Maw at a banquet given in his honor by Prime Minister Tojo spoke as follows:

It is the first time in the history of Burma that Burmese representatives have come to Japan: it marks a turning point in our history. In the past, Burma, being pressed by alien domination, turned to the West. Now at last, Burma has turned to the East and found her destiny there. This has been made possible by the might of Japan's arms. The present visit is symbolic of the new East Asiatic consolidation. That is why I say that this visit marks a great turning point not only in Burmese history, but also in East Asiatic history. The memorable event for us Burmese was Prime Minister Tojo's announcement in the Diet, promising Burma her independence within this year. I wish to take the opportunity to tell Prime Minister Tojo and other leaders of Japan that Burmese joy and gratitude for this are indescribable.

Seeing as far ahead as possible, it is my deepest conviction that a most enduring basis for the new order and economy is trust, trust between ourselves; trust in word, in action, and trust always. We also believe in the importance of the great moral principles which Japan is emphasizing for the establishment of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. I am convinced that the Anglo-American world has crumbled to dust, because it was not based on moral principles. The new order that we shall build in East Asia under Japan's leadership will not crack or crumble, because it shall be based on moral principles, fortified by a new East Asiatic unity of thought, of action, of leadership, of prosperity.

The views expressed by Ba Maw are indicative of Burmese rejoicing over the forthcoming independence of the country, as well as of Burmese determination to forge ahead with the task of constructing a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. With Japan's declaration of war on the United States and Britain, the Burmese people self-consciously realized that their distant neighbor has risen up in arms, animated by the spirit of liberating Greater East Asia from alien bondage. And no sooner had Japanese forces moved into Burma than they extended their hearty cooperation to them, thereby bringing the total British defeat in a record time.

After that, Ba Maw organized the present provisional civil administration to stimulate his country's collaboration with the Japanese military command in Burma in all matters pertaining to defense and also to put into effect necessary measures relative to the organization of an independent government of Burma, which have now culminated in the formation of the Burma Independence Preparatory Committee.

Britain, which dominated Burma for a long time, was never able to obtain the full cooperation of the Burmese people, and furthermore had to face a strong national resentment for its policy of capitalist-imperialistic exploitation. Britain came to Burma as ruler; whereas Japan has come to Burma as a friend. Hence, it is natural that Japanese-Burmese friendship should develop as matter of course. Japan's policy with regard to Burma is an important feature of its southern policy.

The counterpart of Japan's Burma policy is to be seen in its attitude toward the Philippines. Jorge Vargas, executive commissioner, and other Filipino leaders in their zeal to construct a new Philippines in cooperation with Japan are showing the similar warm-heartedness like Ba Maw and his collaborators. Prime Minister Tojo, who recently visited Manila and was welcomed enthusiastically, once again firmly reiterated that the Philippines would be granted an independent status. While Burma within seventeen months has tuned itself to the ideal of Greater East Asiatic homogeneity, the Philippines is still in the stage of transition.

It must be remembered that the United States, by granting a commonwealth government to the Filipino people, made them estranged from the activities in Greater East Asia, and its statutory promise of independence served the purpose of alienating the Filipino people from Japan. On account of this separation of the Philippines from Greater East Asia, the Filipino people came to have a different outlook in life. This different outlook is now changing, and the Filipino people are rapidly realizing that their destiny is interlocked with the destiny of Japan and of Greater East Asia.

Speculations Rife

The United States set up the Commonwealth of the Philippines in 1935 and pledged to grant complete independence to the country in 1946. Prior to the outbreak of the Pacific war, speculations were rife in different quarters whether the United States would really accord independence to the Philippines in 1946 and, if it decided to redeem its pledge, in what form it would do so. Such speculations arose out of the fact that America had been attaching supreme importance to the Philippines as a base for the execution of its East Asiatic policy designed to quarantine Japan.

The military preparations made in the Philippines indirectly hinted what type of independence the United States was contemplating to concede to that country. In 1932, when the Hare Act granting independence to the Philippines was adopted by the House of Representatives, Colonel Henry Stimson, then Secretary of State, in leading the opposition to the act had the following to say:

America's possession of the Philippines has served to develop a new basis for the political balance of power in the western Pacific and throughout the entire area of the Far East. This balance of power would be seriously disturbed by withdrawing America's sovereignty from the Philippines and terminating America's responsibility for those islands. America, who is already a big Power in the Pacific, will feel increasing concern with events in the Pacific in the future as a great Pacific Power.

As a result of the Stimson bombshell, the Philippine independence issue was sidetracked until 1934, when the Tydings-MacDuffie Act was approved by Congress, announcing the restoration of independence to the Philippines in 1946. The Tydings-MacDuffie Act was not put on the statute book without any opposition; in fact, its passage was

(Continued on Page [illegible])

Today's Sacrifices
Mean Victory Tomorrow

Nippon Times
Evening

Universal Justice and
Peace Are Nippon's Goal

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In News Spotlight

British Journals Sling Brickbats At U.S. War Move on Rendova

While America's frantic propaganda efforts concerning the latest operation in the Southwestern Pacific have gradually subsided, reports from London indicate that British circles are showing much concern and attention toward the vigorous activities of the Japanese Air Forces around Rendova Island, according to a Stockholm dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

London military circles are of the opinion that Japanese counter-offensives will become more severe in the future and that doubt must be harbored as to the prospects of big war results such as propagandized by the United States. These circles assert that they cannot concur with the idea that the Rendova operation means a prelude to the so-called all-out counter-offensive of America against Japan.

Most noteworthy among the opinions now prevalent, parallel with such observations, is that various British circles which have stuck to the idea of the Europe-first principle since the Washington conference are dissatisfied with the latest American operation, calling it a "big blunder."

These circles assert that inasmuch as the United States has a natural limit to its production capacity, however enormous, the great attribution suffered in the latest action will naturally cause a decrease in its efforts for the war in Europe and consequently Britain will be obliged to suffer doubled difficulties.

In this connection, the Star, the Manchester Guardian and other journals have expressed the following opinions:

1. The war situation in Europe is at present in the most delicate and serious stage and every plane and every warship must be used for the destruction of Italo-German fighting strength. The launching by the United States at this juncture of the Southwestern Pacific operation "mobilizing the total strength of the land, naval and air forces" seems to denote more "sacrifices of blunder" rather than the "prospect of a victory."

2. If the United States fails in this operation and consequently loses large amounts of war supplies and men, the losses will prove a heavy blow to America herself and, moreover, in that case, there is no predicting what positive initiative will be taken by Hitler whose armed forces are holding a firm position on the Eastern Front ready for action. The circumstances may possibly lead the anti-Axis camp into a trap of the so-called "organized strategy in the east and west."

All in all, these opinions offer an indication of the fact that the difference of opinions between the United States and Britain concerning the Europe-first principle and Pacific-first principle which has been readjusted outwardly since the Washington conference but which is still smouldering in reality has suddenly come to the fore.

Press Comments

Wednesday, July 7

MAINICHI—Sixth Year of China Affair; Territorial Rationalization

Sixth Year of China Affair

MAINICHI—Today marks the sixth year of the China Affair. Memories rush to our minds when we survey the situation on the continent in greeting this significant anniversary in the midst of the grim, incessant fighting in which we are now engaged.

It is one and a half years since the China Affair became part of the War of Greater East Asia. The areas in which there is still resistance to Japan have been turned into Anglo-American bases. During the China Affair we had to deal prima facie only with the Chiang regime, but with the onset of the War of Greater East Asia the United States and Britain openly joined in, so that the continent has been turned into the first line of Anglo-American strategy. Japan thus may be considered to be fighting the War of Greater East Asia also on the continent.

Such is the recent aspect of the continental front, but so far as our policy for the settlement of the China Affair is concerned there has been no change whatever. We are still fighting to overthrow the Chungking regime and are giving our fullest support to the National Government to help it grow stronger and greater. We have been rewarded with many results.

More than three years have passed since the National Government under the banner of national construction through peace established itself at Nanking. Its foundations have been consolidated and its political force is daily growing. When it entered the war on January 9, Japan declared its new China policy which brought new glory to the National Government whose character as the sole patriotic regime in China has been rendered unmistakable. It now stands shoulder to shoulder with Japan, resolved to live or die with Japan, putting forth its utmost energies for defense, heightening of the fighting spirit and increase in production.

In striking contrast to the daily progress of the National Government and the steadily increasing welfare of the people under its rule, the Chungking regime fighting under the protection of the United States and Britain is in utter misery. Its generals at the front and a good portion of the people under its rule have abandoned Chungking morally if not in actual deflection from the regime. Its finances are in a terrible state and it is severely short of munitions. The people under its rule are groaning in misery, cursing Chiang and breaking out into riots. Chungking is now so weak it is helpless in the face of these riots.

In the six years of war the Chinese under Chiang have been exhausted. Their former fighting spirit is spent. They are now barely managing to subsist as running dogs of their Anglo-American masters. Chungking is no longer a factor that need give us much concern, but it would be dangerous to take an optimistic view of the continental front. The United States air force has begun to agitate in the place of Chungking. It is being daily reinforced and the war in the air between Japan and America is developing on the continent. In greeting the sixth anniversary of the China Affair the people of Japan must renew their determination to win.

Territorial Rationalization

MAINICHI—Territorial rationalization in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with the construction of Manchoukuo as its first step is progressing at a strikingly quick tempo with the development of the situation in East Asia which is represented successively by the Manchurian Incident, the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia. The Japan-Thailand joint declaration made at Bangkok

(Continued on Page 2)

Joy, Gratitude for Magnanimity Of Nippon Overwhelm Thailand

By PHROT PHUTTHINAN

Tokyo Correspondent of the Bangkok Chronicle, Nikorn and the Suphab Satri

"I was given a pleasant surprise, nay an electrifying shock, yesterday morning when I learned of the new understanding reached by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo of Japan and Premier Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram of Thailand pertaining to the incorporation in Thai territory of the four states in North Malai and the two states in the Shan area.

"Perhaps, nobody other than the Thais can fully realize the mounting emotion of mingled joy and gratitude that must have filled the hearts of my countrymen when the news was made public in Thailand. So great was my joy that I have not yet been able to rid myself of the after-effect which the delightful news has exerted upon my mind.

"All this is because the incorporation of the six states in Malai and the Shan area has long been an ardent desire of the people of Thailand. As is well known, the areas included in Thai territory were formally parts of our motherland. In 1909, the British wrested from Thailand the states of Perlis, Kedah, (formally known by the Thai name of Sai Buri) Kelantan and Trengganu in the northern part of the Malai Peninsula, while Thailand was troubled with other problems.

Belonged to Thailand

"As for the Shan States of Kentung and Mong Pan, they constitute the area where many sons of Thailand sacrificed their lives to defend it from the invading Chungking forces and which is now being guarded by Thai garrisons.

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GAIN OF STATES BRINGS MAD JOY TO THAILANDERS

Whole Nation Voices Profound Gratitude Towards Japan

All Thailand went into ecstasies of joy when the Publicity Bureau of the Thai Government released at 4:30 p.m. Monday, the happy news of the incorporation into Thai territory of the four Malai states of Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan and Trengganu, and the two Shan states of Kentung and Mong Pan, with every newspaper in the country publishing the news with screaming banner headlines, reports a July 6 Bangkok dispatch to the Mainichi.

The Nikorn's banner head and sub-head read respectively "Thailand Again Gains Six Areas in North Malai and Shan States" and "Prime Minister Tojo Sees Our Leader." The Thai Mai said in its headline "Thailand Obtains Large Territory."

With regard to the Tojo-Songkhram interview, one radio commentator declares as follows:

"The visit to Thailand of Prime Minister Tojo means a great honor to this country. The understanding between Prime Minister Tojo and Premier Songkhram for the addition to Thai territories of six states in Malai and the Shan area offers us big news.

"The Japanese Prime Minister reconfirmed the independence and sovereignty of Thailand. The news affords pleasure not only to Premier Songkhram but to the entire Thai nation."

Thailand Jubilant

Domei

BANGKOK, July 6.—"Joy" is too weak a word to describe the jubilation which has swept through this city ever since the announcement of the incorporation of the four northern Malai states and the two Shan provinces into Thai territory.

The momentary silence which seemed to have enwrapped the Thai capital immediately following the announcement—a silence of disbelief and wonder—may be compared to the gasp of amazement voiced by one who has been presented with a long cherished but hitherto unattainable gift.

This silence, however, was shortlived, for like magic, Rising-Sun flags appeared side by side with the Thai colors all over the city, and it seemed as if all the city's residents had poured into the streets as people everywhere jostled and milled through the thoroughfares congratulating each other and exchanging jubilant greetings.

Soon maps appeared at all the busy corners of the city, showing

(Continued on Page 2)

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF TOKYO ASSEMBLY SET

100 to Be Chosen Some Time in Sept.

The election of 100 members of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly will be held some time in September, as the authorities of Tokyo Metropolis have been conferring with Home Ministry officials on the question of organizing the Tokyo Assembly as early as possible.

It is reported that the first session of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly will be called in the first part of November.

Moreover, Governor Shigeo Otachi desires that men of character, knowledge and experience be selected for membership in the Tokyo Assembly, because of the signal importance of the new Metropolis as the center of the entire Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

One to five members will be elected from each Ku of the Metropolis. Arakawa-ku will be the only ward to elect five members, as it is the largest in area and population. Hachioji City and Tachikawa City, as independent election districts, will elect one member each.

Sultans See Terauchi

Domei

A JAPANESE BASE, July 6.—Field-Marshal Count Hisaichi Terauchi received this afternoon at his official residence here nine sultans of the Malai Peninsula who called to congratulate him on his receipt of the title of Field-Marshal.

The sultans were from Johore, Perak, Selangor, Kedah, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Kelantan, Trengganu and Perlis.

Bodies of Sikorski, Others, Recovered; Suspicions Roused

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 6.—The bodies of Polish Premier Sikorski and others who perished in an airplane accident Sunday night were recovered from the sea near Gibraltar, and have been placed in a Catholic church at Gibraltar, it is reported from La Linea, Spain. Concerning the cause of the accident some suspicious points are reported. It is observed that such a large-type plane as the four-motored heavy bomber of the Liberator type would never suffer a mishap unless some mischief is done to the fuselage or engine before it hops off. Of the 17 persons on board, only the British pilot survived, and on this account, the suspicion of assassination is strong. Today, in the House of Commons, British Prime Minister Churchill said that he could not say anything about the cause of the accident in which Polish Premier Sikorski died.

CREDIT BILL HIT IN U.S. SENATE

Rejected by 36-28 Vote; More Miners Walk Out on Strike

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 6.—President Roosevelt is now faced with another difficult situation in executing his policy for preventing inflation as the Senate rejected the new bill approved by the House of Representatives extending the terms of the Commodity Credit Corporation, it is reported from Washington.

The original bill, extending the Corporation's term, was approved by both Houses, but on July 2, President Roosevelt vetoed it and at the same time attached a message in which he declared that he could not approve a bill that did not include the original subsidy clause. Thereupon, the House of Representatives passed a new bill extending the terms of the Corporation, without the subsidy clause.

But when the new bill was submitted to Senate, it was rejected by a 36 to 28 vote, following fierce debate. Congress has made a revision in the bill, and included a clause prohibiting all subsidies to Government organizations. This amended bill is to be discussed at the joint committee of the two Houses.

Coal Strike Still On

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 6.—The coal miners' strike in the Eastern United States does not seem to be reaching any final settlement even after the drawing up of the truce agreement.

Two anthracite coal mines suspended operations today, involving the resumption of the strike by 37,000 miners in Pennsylvania and 80,000 in Alabama, according to Washington dispatches reaching here.

Nagumo Reaches Kure

Vice-Admiral Chuichi Nagumo, recently appointed Commander of the Kure Naval Station, arrived at his new post Tuesday afternoon accompanied by his staff officers.

Japan's Righteous Efforts Showing Results in E. Asia

Time, Facts Bear Out Our Good Faith, Avers Hori. . . Past Efforts Revealed On Sixth Anniversary of China Affair

Japan has consistently pursued its laudable policy of bringing freedom and equality to the nations in East Asia, despite enemy assertions to the contrary, declared Spokesman Tomokazu Hori in his remarks issued today, the sixth anniversary of the China Affair. Though hindered by Anglo-American machinations and propaganda, this nation has proved with deeds, the true nobility of her aims as contrasted with the double-faced dealings of the above Powers, he asserted. The full text of the Spokesman's remarks follows:

"In the six years which have gone by since the outbreak of the China Affair, there have taken place in China a multitude of notable developments which not only confirm our highest expectations, but also squelch the groundless suspicions and charges directed against Japan by the countries which have refused to understand our true and just intentions. The consistency of word and action which Japan has so concretely demonstrated in her policy toward China, and which she is demonstrating in all her dealings today with her other neighbors, offers, indeed, the sharpest contrast to the hypocrisy and double-dealing which characterize all the international actions and conduct of our American and British enemies.

"In the conclusion of the statement regarding Japan's non-participation in the conference of signatories of the Nine Power Treaty, issued on October 27, 1937, the Japanese Government declared: "Japan never looks upon the Chinese people as an enemy, nor does she harbor any territorial designs. It is rather her sincere wish to witness the material and spiritual advancement of the Chinese nation."

Aims Are Explained

"And on December 22, 1938, in a statement of Japan's basic aims regarding China, the then Prime Minister, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, declared: "Japan, China and Manchoukuo will be united by the common aim of establishing the new order in East Asia and of realizing a relationship of neighborly amity, common defense against Communism, and economic cooperation. . . . Japan not only respects the sovereignty of China, but she is prepared to give positive considerations to the questions of the abolition of extraterritoriality and of the rendition of concessions and settlements—matters which are necessary for the full independence of China."

"It was not at all incomprehensible that the nations entertaining hostile suspicions toward Japan's real intentions should scoff at these statements and ridicule her sincerity. It was natural in the light of their psychology and their age-long policies and practices of exploitation and oppression that they should so utterly fail to understand Japan's giving without taking anything in return.

"They placed every conceivable obstacle in the path of realization of the stabilization and harmonization of Japanese-Chinese relations. Their wily machinations, which ignored the realities of East Asian peace, spread from the Anglo-American puppet regime at Chungking to other parts of East Asia for the sole purpose of bottling up Japan, endangering not only the future peace of this region, but its very destiny, and inviting, thus, the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Translated into Deeds

"Anglo-American suspicions, charges and obstructions notwithstanding, Japan pursued her established aims and intentions adamantly and steadfastly, translating them into facts—into indisputable, concrete facts. The abolition of extraterritoriality and retrocession of concessions, including Japanese exclusive concessions, the agreement for which was concluded on January 9, this year, is approaching complete consummation now that such areas as the Shanghai International Settlement, the Peking Legation Quarter and the Kulangsu International Settlement have been restored to Chinese jurisdiction. These and other actions on the part of Japan are sufficient to demonstrate that Japan is true to her words to see China restored to complete independence and enabled to pursue her rightful destiny in concert with the countries and peoples of Greater East Asia, and thus to assume her proper place in the family of nations.

"The New China, under the able and farsighted leadership of President Wang Ching-wei, is rising firmly and swiftly. Japan's relations with this rejuvenated country is being cemented with the strongest bonds of brotherly amity and cooperation and the two together with Manchoukuo, Thailand and the coming new additions of Burma and the Philippines are re-establishing East Asia on the basis of full independence and cooperation in order to ensure the countries

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All-India Food Talks Faced With Difficulties

Domei

ISTANBUL, July 6.—The All-India Food Conference was opened at New Delhi yesterday attended by representatives from all provinces and the members of the Conference, according to reports received here from New Delhi.

The aim of the conference is said to be the control, distribution and price regulation of all foodstuff throughout India. But as the present food shortage in India has been caused by the requisition of foodstuff by the anti-Axis forces it will not solve the question.

Thus, it is seen that the conference is faced with many difficulties.

Generals Ricarte, Ola, Veterans Of Revolt, Meet After 40 Years

Domei

LEGASPI, July 5.—Two of the happiest warriors among the old Filipino patriots of the revolution, who met in reunion at the convention of the Legaspi Chapter of the Veterans of the Philippine Revolution held on July 3, were 78 year-old General Artemio Ricarte and 82 year-old Major-General Simeon Ola.

Both these revolutionists had stoutly resisted the American forces during the fight for independence and had not seen or heard of each other since parting some 40 years ago in the depths of the mountains of Luzon Island.

Dramatic was the scene amidst which the reunion occurred immediately after General Ricarte descended from the rostrum where he had delivered a stirring speech, recalling the revolutionary days and rejoicing over the forthcoming independence.

It was only for a fleeting moment that General Ricarte and Major-General Ola were able to hold each other in speechless embrace, for the other veterans, not knowing the feelings of two old comrades, soon tore them apart in their wild enthusiasm on the occasion.

When Major-General Ola, once a dashing brigade commander but now a white-haired old man clad in a white coat with a cordon strapped over his shoulder, presented himself before General Ricarte announcing his identity, General Ricarte seemed for a moment to doubt his own eyes, but regaining composure at once took the old comrade in his arms saying, "Oh so you were still alive, God bless you. Come to my hotel this evening for we each have a report of 40 years standing to make to each other."

What these two aged comrades in arms actually told each other that

(Continued on Page 2)

Hsingan Will Reopen Famous Spa Festival

Domei

WANGYEHMIAO, July 6.—For the first time since the Nomonhan Incident, a large-scale hotspring festival will be celebrated on August 1 and 2 at the Halunaerhshan Hot Spring in northern Hsingan Province, which is famous for its unique spa, it was learned here today.

A time-honored rite, which is expected to be observed at 10 o'clock on August 1, will be the curtain-raiser of the festival. In the afternoon, a colorful program composed of Lama dances, Lama wrestling, Mongolian wrestling and other events will be held, while at night moving pictures will be shown.

Those who attend the festival are able to take a bath in the open-air hot spring, which is said to be efficacious for all kinds of diseases. As there are not enough inns at the place, a village of Mongolian huts especially erected for the occasion will make its appearance near the hot spring.

48 Enemy Ships Sunk

Domei

ROME, July 6.—In the past four months, from March 1 to June 30, Italian naval and air forces sank 48 anti-Axis ships, totalling 388,000 tons, in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, all of which were fully loaded with troops or supplies, Italian Military authorities announced today.

Two Ships Launched

Domei

LISBON, July 6.—Two auxiliary ships of the Australian Navy were launched today, Australian Navy Minister Norman J. O. Makin announced, according to reports from Canberra.

'TRUST JAPAN,' admonishes Chou Fo-hai, Nanking leader, on sixth anniversary of war.

RETROCESSION BEING PUSHED

Tani and Cosme Arrive In Shanghai--Minister Chu Is Expected Soon

Domei

SHANGHAI, July 6.—Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to China, arrived here this afternoon from Nanking to confer with various quarters concerned regarding the retrocession of the Shanghai International Settlement and other important questions which are now pending.

Meanwhile French Ambassador Henri Cosme, together with the French Consul-General in Tientsin also arrived here from North China, while Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, is expected to arrive here in a day or two to negotiate with the French authorities for an early settlement of the transfer to China of the French Concession in Shanghai.

An agreement regarding the transfer to China of the French Concession in Shanghai and the Italian Concession in Tientsin is expected to be reached by August 1 as active negotiations are going on between the National Government and the Italian and French Governments.

In the light of the French Government's recent policy of actively cooperating in the construction of a new order in East Asia, it is expected to swiftly follow Japan's steps of retroceding concessions to China from a high political consideration instead of only handling it from a practical business standpoint.

Yoshizawa Leaves Saigon

Domei

SAIGON, July 6.—Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa, who had been delaying his departure from Saigon to Dalat, left here by motor this morning for Dalat where he is expected to remain for the present.

Wire Service Opened

Domei

MANILA, July 6.—Telegraph service from the Philippines to Thailand will be opened on July 7. Japanese messages only will be accepted for transmission, and the rate will be 50 centavos for one character. For the time being, messages to Bangkok alone will be accepted.

CHOU STRESSES TRUE SINCERITY OF NIPPON AIMS

Distrust by Chinese Warned--Must Place Full Trust in Ally

On the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the China Affair, Chou Fo-hai, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Finance Minister, urged his people to understand Japan's sincerity and true intentions more thoroughly thus enabling Japan to carry out its new China policy, Domei reports from Nanking. He declared:

"Since China's declaration of war on America and Britain, relations between Japan and China have been further consolidated. In response to the declaration by President Wang Ching-wei, in which he pledged to go through thick and thin with Japan, Japan abolished its extraterritorial rights and returned the international settlements. Japan was also quick in realizing the transfer of its control of American and British assets to China. Moreover, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the last Diet Session declared that Japan was prepared to revise the basic treaties with China. Thus, Japan has faithfully followed the policy of according to China the status equal to that of other great powers.

"Previously, it was a great regret to find some among the Chinese who harbored suspicion and distrust toward Japan's policy in China. However, as Japan's true intentions have been fully vindicated of late, all the Chinese should place their full trust in Japan. I cannot but offer my highest praise to Prime Minister Tojo for his great and successful achievements in constructing a new Asia on a 100-year project.

Understanding Is Vital

"At this moment of grave importance both the Japanese and the Chinese must have a thorough understanding of each other. The Chinese, on their part, should fully recognize the fact that Japan has adopted the new China policy spontaneously as a true manifestation of its sincerity and goodwill.

"With the occupation of the Southern Regions, Japan has enormously increased her fighting strength, which, with further development of the unlimited natural resources there, will undoubtedly double or treble its power. The United States and Britain schemed to beat Japan by letting the latter gradually exhaust its fighting resources in a protracted war, but on the contrary the enemy has found itself facing a serious predicament.

"As to the air power of the anti-Axis camp, I can say that it is not strong enough to overthrow the Japanese Air Forces. It goes without saying that America and Britain are no match for Japan. Therefore, America and Britain cannot invade the Japanese occupied areas, not to mention the mainland. Moreover, the recent recapture of one or two small islands will not affect the general progress of the war.

"Japan, with firm determination to emerge victorious in the current gigantic war, has adopted a new policy in China. Should the Chinese assume an arrogant and self-conceited attitude, the smooth working of the new policy will be hindered, with the result that misunderstand-

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Chiang Advised to Join Peace Camp, By Chinese in French Indo-China

Domei

SAIGON, July 6.—On the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the outbreak of the China affair, Chinese nationals residing in Southern French Indo-China have sent an open letter to General Chiang Kai-shek, strongly urging him to awaken to the reality of the prevailing situation in East Asia.

The gist of the open letter follows:

"As a result of the Opium War in the 19th century, China knelt down before the unscrupulous Anglo-American imperialism and fell into a semi-colonial weak nation with her land snatched and her sovereignty trampled down by them. This is a disgrace the Chinese cannot forget forever. Despite this fact, you and other leaders of the Chungking regime have allowed the Anglo-American nations to have a free hand in Chinese economics, politics and culture, and have left the Chinese masses to suffer under their domination.

"Our friendly neighbor, Japan alone, worrying about the future of China, has kept constant vigilance. Unable to see China fall into the crisis of collapse from a semi-colonial state due to the Anglo-American imperialism, Japan rose to smash the Anglo-American Powers six years ago, on July 7. At that time some of our compatriots, without understanding Japan's real intentions, resisted against Japan, and they are still carrying on their futile resistance. Chinese land has been devastated and innocent people scattered, and the poisonous hands of the Anglo-Saxons are still penetrating deep into the interior. For all these, you are to be blamed. Look at our clever leader, President Wang Ching-wei and other leaders of the National Government. Their frequent, sincere advices were flatly refused by you. However, thanks

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FREEDOM FIGHT GROWS FIERCER

Bose's Efforts Spur Movement in India--British Seen Alarmed

Stirred to fresh heights of patriotic fervor by the ceaseless efforts of Subhas Chandra Bose, who has now advanced to the first line in the Southern Regions, the two million Indian nationals residing abroad in East Asia have renewed their determination to free their fatherland, and in India itself the Independence Movement is being pushed on still further by Indian students and youths, according to a July 6 report from Bangkok to the Yomiuri-Hochi. The report follows:

Since Chandra Bose's assumption of the post of President of the Indian Independence League, 2,000,000 Indian nationals residing in East Asia have renewed their determination to emancipate their fatherland. A Calcutta report available here indicates that Chandra Bose's advance to the first line in the Southern Regions has served to heighten the anti-British sentiment in India. On July 4 and 5, anti-British handbills and Chandra Bose's picture post-cards bearing the words "Subhas has determination to smash British imperialism" were distributed at various places in India, and in Calcutta and Ahmedabad several Indian youths who were distributing the same photographs, are reported to have been arrested by the British police. In Calcutta, Bombay and various other places in India, students and youths are holding enthusiastic gatherings, pasting such slogans as "Wrest Back Gandhi!" and "Rise in Arms!" on the doors of the meeting halls. Thus the Indians' anti-British struggle is becoming greatly intensified.

Alarmed over such a critical situation, the British Indian Government is attempting to bring thoroughgoing pressure to bear upon India, especially in view of the imminent arrival in India of the new Viceroy Field-Marshal Viscount Archibald Wavell. The British authorities are also trying to interrupt the radio broadcast by Chandra Bose. Bose's fervent cry of establishing an enterim Government has now become a terror of the British Indian Government.

It is reliably learned that at the Tenth National Defense Council held at New Delhi some time ago, Home Secretary Reginald Maxwell stressed the impending armed revolution in India and demanded to speed up the time of altering the Governor-General. At any rate, with the first anniversary of the outbreak of the anti-British movement in India close at hand, keen interest is now being focussed on how the Indian independence movement will develop in the future under the leadership of Chandra Bose.

Port Indians Meet

To express the unbounded joy at the assumption of the office of President of the Indian Independence League in East Asia by Subhas Chandra Bose, the members of the League's Yokohama Branch, held a meeting at the India Club premises on Monday at 6 p.m. to celebrate the event and to reaffirm their loyalty to the new President.

Following the Indian National Anthem "Bande Mataram" and silent prayers, Chairman Sadani of the local branch made a short speech to the members that the long cherished opportunity had at last arrived and that under the leadership of their respected leader it was the sacred duty of every Indian to come forward and make the supreme sacrifice to crush their enemy, the British, and to free the motherland from the bondage of slavery. He also pointed out that if the Indians fail in their efforts now, they can well imagine the fate of India that would be, from the terms of surrender, appearing in a local paper, demanded from Italy, by the British in the event of their victory.

A telegram expressing joy and gratefulness, and pledging complete loyalty of members was dispatched to Subhas Chandra Bose. Also a telegram was dispatched to Rash Behari Bose, expressing gratitude for the invaluable services rendered in the cause of the motherland and praying for his long life and good health.

The meeting was brought to an end with the following resolution adopted and unanimously passed by all the members of the league.

"Resolution adopted and unanimously passed by the members of the Indian Independence League, Yokohama Branch, in a meeting held at the India Club premises on Monday the 5th instant at 6 p.m. celebrating the occasion of assumption of the office of the President of the Indian Independence League in East Asia at the Shonan Headquarters by Subhas Chandra Bose.

1. We the members of the Indian Independence League Yokohama Branch feel deeply thrilled and overjoyed by the news of the assumption of office of the President of the Indian Independence League in East Asia by our respected leader Subhas Chandra Bose and solemnly pledge our firm and unshakable loyalty in his leadership.

2. We are further firmly resolved to do our utmost at our personal sacrifice and in obedience to the wish of our leader for the achievement of complete independence of India."

2,000 Planes Downed By Finns Since 1939

Domei

HELSINKI, July 6.—The Finland Military Headquarters announced today that 2,000 Soviet planes have been downed since the commencement of the war with the Soviets in 1939 up to the present. Of the 2,000 planes, 1,376 were brought down since 1941, the details of which are given below:

Year	Fighter planes	Others	Total
1941	364	376	740
1942	358	106	464
1943	162	10	172

SOVIET FORCES MAKE RETREAT

Germans Take Vital Hill--Luftwaffe Said Active in Bielgorod

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 6.—The German forces which launched a general offensive at dawn yesterday along the 300-kilometer front from the Orel-Kursk area to the Bielgolod sector, engaged in severe combats with the Red Army throughout the night and early this morning doubled their pressure against the enemy with fresh reinforcements. At present the most serious and sanguinary mobile warfare is being started along the long frontline.

According to field dispatches, the general war situation there is as follows:

The Germans who drove a five-kilometer wedge into a point in the Orel-Kursk area yesterday enlarged their sphere of operation after many hours of severe fighting with 500 tanks against the Soviets who frantically attempted to recapture the lost area.

Afraid of being encircled, the Soviet forces have been deployed to new positions. While admitting "some" advance of the German forces in its special communique issued last night, the Soviet Information Bureau remains silent over the subsequent situation in the announcement issued at noon today.

The German troops that started their operation in the Mutsensk area 45 kilometers northeast of Orel pressed the enemy forces since yesterday, finally occupying an important strategic hill in the southwestern part of the same sector.

In an attempt to recapture the heights, the Soviet troops have launched severe counter-attacks disregarding their losses. The Soviet Information Bureau today announced that the hill has been "restored" but German military authorities have confirmed that it is still in German hands.

In Bielgolod sector, German dive bombers are particularly active, completely paralyzing Soviet counter-offensive operations. The Reich forces in a one-sided offensive have already occupied two villages and are still continuing their advance.

The two-day operations, the initiative operations has been gained by the Germans and Soviet defeat has become gradually more evident.

Indo-China Chinese Send Chiang Advice

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to Japan's generous assistance, they have succeeded in establishing the new National Government of China, and now peace and prosperity is swiftly being restored in the territories under the Nanking Government's jurisdiction.

"Japan is steadily proving her promises by actual deeds like the retrocession of her concessions and the relinquishment of extraterritoriality. Furthermore, Japan is going to effect the fundamental revision of the Sino-Japanese Treaty on the spirit of equality and mutual reciprocation. Japan declared war on the United States and Britain in order to emancipate not only the Chinese people but all other East Asiatic races from the shackles of the Anglo-American Powers. Our chief, Wang Ching-wei also declared war against the Anglo-American Powers with the spirit of "sharing life or death with Japan," and today the Greater East Asiatic Principle is steadily being realized. Chungking's continued resistance at such a time only serves to augment the pains of the Chinese people and to drive China into an abyss of destruction. What the Chinese people desire of General Chiang Kai-shek is that he, awakening to the reality of the present East Asiatic situation, will join the peace camp, casting away all of his past misdeeds.

PLEDGE IS MADE BY THAI CHINESE

All-Out Cooperation For Victory Assured In Joint Statement

Domei

BANGKOK, July 6.—The various Chinese organizations in Thailand jointly issued "A Statement to the Chinese People" on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the outbreak of the China Affair. The firm determination of the Chinese in Thailand to place full confidence in Japan and to press onward for the annihilation of America and Britain were explicitly expressed in the statement, which follows in substance as follows:

"Chiang Kai-shek has danced to the tune of American-British propaganda since 1936. He has aligned himself with the Communists. As a consequence, the 400,000,000 people of China have been thrown into the abysmal depth of suffering and despair. Today, at the end of six years, American-British power has been completely ousted from East Asia, and Chiang Kai-shek himself has been pressed into the narrow confines of his Chungking regime.

"On the other hand, the National Government of China, under the leadership of Wang Ching-wei, is taking gigantic steps forward in the construction of a New China. The discerning portion of our people, awakened to the consciousness of their mission, are already cooperating with the National Government for the establishment of a new world order.

"The National Government's declaration of war against America and Britain on January 9 this year, has created far-reaching reactions among the men and officers in the Chungking camp. The file of men, submitting and rallying to the National Government's standard, continues in unbroken sequence. Furthermore the restoration of China's rights will play an immeasurable role in the development of New China. China's sovereignty has seen perfection both legally and factually.

"Tremendous difficulties accompany the accomplishment of any great task. It is quite inevitable that difficulties will increase with the prolongation of the war. However, for the prosperity and future well being of the peoples of East Asia, we are determined to face all hardships with fortitude and courage. We must gird ourselves for the attainment of greater efficiency and advance wholeheartedly toward the final goal of complete annihilation of America and Britain.

"The Chinese in Thailand pledge allegiance to Thailand. We place full trust in Japan, the leader of the peoples of East Asia, and cooperating with her will give our best for the winning of final victory and the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. This is the declaration of our determination to our compatriots, the people of China."

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

on July 5 must be said to indicate another important forward step in this territorial rationalization movement.

Thailand has now been enabled to add to its domain four Malai States and two Shan States. It is thus quite natural that the entire Thai nation should be enthusiastically jubilant over the new achievement, as they in fact are. We, the Japanese nation, also are overwhelmed with joy.

However, we think the attitude of the Japanese Empire toward the Co-Prosperity Sphere is not of such a character as to be kinder to one given party than to another, or to take something from one given party to give it to another. It has been the already-declared great policy of the Japanese Empire to make all races and peoples inhabiting the Co-Prosperity Sphere hold and enjoy their rightful places in the Sphere. For that purpose, we believe it is a fundamental necessity that the areas which constitute the Co-Prosperity Sphere should be territorially adjusted and rationalized.

That the domain of Thailand has just seen an adjustment is considered as a continuation or an extension of the territorial arrangement which was announced toward the close of last March with respect to the establishment of a new Burma. Japan's fervent desire to consummate the projected establishment of a fine Co-Prosperity Sphere is thus being steadily and soundly accomplished. Of course, the present is not the time to indulge in thoughts of pleasure by recounting the past achievements. We must needs fight still more sanguinary warfare until the complete establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is attained. Yet, we think it will prove a cause to strengthen our racial conviction and increase our courage to vigorously push on to recount once in a while the corner-stones which have been laid successively for the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Chungking Soldiers Degenerating Into Bandits Due to Food Shortage

Troops Take to Opium Smoking—American Airmen Want to Return Home—Innocent Inhabitants Said Fleeing in Terror

"Is it true that the Japanese eat meat all the time?" Weak with hunger, the Chinese sentinel of Chungking's 18th Division in Central China blurted out this question in a pitiable voice as he threw down his gun 50 meters from our line, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi's correspondent from the Hunan front. The rest of the report follows:

Chungking forces on the front lines, with only 30 per cent of their supplies coming from behind, depend on plundering in the vicinity for the remaining 70 per cent. In fact this atrocious vandalism has tended to estrange the populace more and more from the Chungking regime.

One division of the enemy forces is supposed to consist of 10,000 men, but an actual roll call discloses the number to be about 60 to 70 per cent of this, and the salary for the fictitious members are being inscrupulously pocketed by the officers. Therefore, with the news of the approach of the Japanese Forces, the various heads of the local peace preservation corps are ordered to conscript the local inhabitants into military service. As peace preservation heads have received monetary gifts from the wealthy local inhabitants, travelers and men moving in from the other districts are the first to be pressed into compulsory service. Sometimes men as old as 60 are pressed into service to make up the deficiency in number.

Under the circumstances, as revealed at the time of the past summer offensives, some of the prisoners taken at the time did not know how to handle the guns. The worst of the lot had not heard of Chiang Kai-shek's name let alone know the name of their own corps commander.

According to reports of the local inhabitants, making their escape from Honan Province, many are dying of famine due to drought and pillaging of the Chungking soldiers. Roots of grasses, barks of trees, oxen, horses, hogs and all other edible things have been consumed. Moreover, prospects for this year's crops are necessarily poor.

The inhabitants of Hunan Province, in order to escape the relentless plundering of their property and the forced conscription into service, are escaping in huge numbers to more peaceful regions. Twenty thousand refugees have poured into a certain city alone.

While Central China is racked with famine and the wholesale upheaval of the fleeing populace, what is the American air force in China doing.. It has airplanes but no gasoline. Unless conditions are of the very best, American planes are not prone to sally out on any attacking raids. The squadron of a total of 15 Consolidated B-24's, Lockheed and Hudson super bombers, kept for emergency, has only made its appearance once or twice to drop a few bombs from the high altitude of 6,000 meters.

Banditry Increasing

With the increasing lack of arms and supplies, Chungking forces are gradually degenerating into bandits, and the troops are suffering particularly from shortage of food supply, according to Major Cheng Chen, formerly of the 45th Division, 27th Army, who had surrendered during the recent Taiyuan campaign, reports a July 6 Taiyuan dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi. The report follows:

"Some arms are supplied from Laoyang, though they are old fashioned, but food has ceased to come," said Major Cheng Chen. "Soldiers all came from Hunan and Szechwan provinces and so they are not welcomed by North China inhabitants. The soldiers had left their families at Laoyang and thus there was caused a special dearth of foodstuff in Laoyang."

As the food shortage in Honan province has become accute, the people are steadily migrating to the peace zone. Even in Shensi Province, taxes were so much raised that inhabitants could not pay them even with their entire income. Recently a certain wealthy family at Sian had a birthday party and drank about 2 sho of wine. But then it was taxed 5,000 yuan for drinking so much wine.

Recently farmers are rising in riot at many places, and it is said that troops had supplied them with arms.

A certain official who recently came from Laoyang, remarked as follows:

"At Laoyang and Sian, both troops and inhabitants are daily in fear of a raid by Japanese air forces. It is loudly advertised that American bomber planes are stationed at all bases in the Northwestern district, and that particularly at Langchow, the Chungking air forces are being trained by American volunteer fliers, but we have not seen any plane flying."

Chiangsters Losing Fight

Opium smokers are rapidly increasing among Chungking troops, but as they cannot obtain sufficient opium, they are raiding the houses of inhabitants, says a July 6 dispatch from the Yunnan front to the Yomiuri-Hochi. The report follows:

Prices have recently so much advanced that the general populace are unable to buy anything. Salt is now 30 yuan a kilogram, a cake of soap 60 yuan, a pair of shoes 300 yuan, a towel 50 yuan, ten boxes of matches 5 yuan.

Because of the urgent need of supplementing the ever decreasing strength of the Chungking army, men and women, between the ages of 16 and 35, who understand a few words of English, Burmese or Indian are offered the rank of sublieutenant or lieutenant.

Among the officers and men of the Chungking army, the desire to cease fighting is rapidly rising. Lieutenant Li Sen-lin, formerly of the 88th Army, who recently surrendered, said:

"About one half of the officers of the Chungking Army has come to doubt the meaning of the anti-Japanese resistance. It is a shameful thing to say that only Chiang Kai-shek and high officials are fattening themselves on the anti-Japanese resistance."

American fliers who came to China are also dissatisfied with the living condition in the interior. One American Air Lieutenant who was captured recently as his plane was shot down in Yunnan province remarked:

"I had my first basic training after coming to China. I have flown only about 50 hours. I am paid $296 U.S. G a month, but at Kunming, a dinner with soup, coffee and cakes costs me $130, and a luncheon about $60. Twenty dollars are necessary for purchasing a packet of cigarettes. There is no chance for dancing or to hear jazz music. Our Commander is always saying that we must have a large number of planes, but with the monthly supply of a few planes, we are not able even to have proper training. Five or six planes are used up in each training. All of us are desiring to return home."

Joy and Gratitude Sweeping Thailand

(Continued from Page 1)

"Such being the case, the restoration of these regions by Thailand naturally offers us a source of intense joy, and, as it was realized by virtue of Japan's gracious magnanimity and her sincerity it draws from the hearts of the Thai people an overflowing sense of gratitude.

"In this connection, I should like to tender our profound thanks to Prime Minister Tojo who has gone all the way to our country to reach that historic understanding with our national leader, Premier Songkhram, thus strengthening the inseparable ties between the two Asiatic allies with concrete measures.

"I now recall with deep emotion Prime Minister Tojo's address on administrative policies before the 82nd Extraordinary Diet Session in which he declared:

"'I wish to declare here that Japan, considering the age-old aspiration of the Thai nation, and being solicitous of the further advancement of that country, is prepared to afford her new cooperation.'

"His promise was materialized less than three weeks after it had been made. We cannot but express our deep admiration mingled with a sense of gratitude to Japan and especially to her energetic leader, Prime Minister Tojo, for the sincerity and friendship toward our country which have been so dramatically demonstrated to the world by the new agreement.

Is Close Manifestation

"While no Prime Minister of Japan before him has ever visited foreign countries during his tenure of office, Prime Minister Tojo has already made visits to China, Manchoukuo and the Philippines and now he has gone all the way to Thailand. The initiative taken by him is a clear manifestation of Japan's firm resolve to extend not only to our country but also to other states and peoples of Greater East Asia her utmost cooperation in military, economic, political and cultural fields.

"I can positively assert that Japan's sincere attitude and her just aim in the current war as demonstrated in many cases, will make all component members of the East Asiatic family of nations increase further their confidence in this leader nation of Asia and prompt them to all-out collaboration with her in the prosecution of this war—the war for lofty ideals and for the interests of all.

"In this connection, I should like to assure the Japanese people that we Thais are unstinting in devoting all our efforts to cooperate with Japan for the ultimate purpose of bringing about full liberation of East Asia from Anglo-American influences, and lasting prosperity of all the members of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"The Thai people united as one body under the leadership of Premier Phibun, are forging ahead toward victory with the slogan 'Follow the leader and the nation will be safe and prosperous.'

"On the occasion of our National Day on June 24, our Premier proclaimed a new national slogan 'United as one heart, carry on your duties earnestly.' I should like to reiterate that our people are fully determined to devote all their efforts to realize the sublime goal for the attainment of which the War of Greater East Asia is being fought."

Japanese Efforts Bear Good Fruit, Avers Spokesman

(Continued from Page 1)

and peoples of this great region the basic conditions for true peace, progress and prosperity.

Enemy Brand Efforts

"While we have pursued a policy of constructive effort, the Anglo-Saxon enemies have been indulging in branding the War of Greater East Asia as a war of Japanese aggression, heaping all sorts of abuses on the fair name of Japan. If, as these enemies say, the present war is a war of aggression and its result is an emergence of such a happy and prosperous state of affairs throughout the length and breadth of East Asia as indicated above, then the whole of mankind would undoubtedly welcome a series of such 'aggressive' wars.

"The Anglo-American authorities have conceitedly termed the present war a 'war of survival' or a 'war of liberation.' They have widely proclaimed the so-called Atlantic Charter—that glittering piece of high-sounding rhetorical composition calculated to ensnare the unenlightened—and have been harping on its justice and efficacy. Nearly two years have passed by since the announcement of that Charter, but has any of the principles enunciated therein been translated into actual deed? Unfortunately for them, the world is yet to hear of its realization. It has remained and will unquestionably remain among similar other documents on a dusty shelf as a classical relic of Anglo-Saxon hypocrisy of the 20th century.

"It is now a matter of record that one of the co-authors of the Atlantic Charter, Winston Churchill, has already declared publicly that the Charter does not apply to British territories and that the other co-author, Franklin D. Roosevelt, has similarly nullified both the letter and spirit of the Charter, as well as his habitual professions, by appointing Darlan in North Africa shortly after that infamous invasion of French territory under the pretext of 'temporary military expedience'—a pretext which his own confidant, Wendell Willkie, has termed 'the same age-old, worn-out, diplomatic formula that has never fooled anyone.' Can one guarantee that Churchill will not further restrict the scope of application of the Charter for the necessity of preserving the British Empire? How can anyone be sure that Roosevelt, either for necessity of continuing the war of his own making or for his own political expediency, sacrifice those pet principles and deceive all people at home and abroad.

Facts Belie Assertions

"If, by any chance, their vaunted principles for the independence of nations, the abolition of racial discriminatons, the free and untrammelled enjoyment of economic resources, etc., are, in fact, the expressions of sincerely cherished ideals, then why is it that during the two decades of peace after the last World War they did not give independence to the Philippines, to Burma and to India? Why is it that they completely ignored the question of abolishing the Chinese Exclusion Act and have strictly enforced it until all their special rights and privileges in China have been actually rendered meaningless? Why is it that they not only utterly refused to listen to the legitimate claims of rising nations but have brought to bear upon them economic pressure of all sorts?

"It may be pleasant to the unenlightened and ill-informed peoples of enemy countries to hear the present war being called by their leaders 'a war of liberation.' But the true character of the so-called war of liberation has been revealed by Willkie who, in his recent book, 'One World,' has honestly exposed: 'It is frightening that different peoples of the United Nations, let alone their leaders, should have by no means reached a common agreement as to what they are fighting for.'

"While our enemies continue to flounder in the sea of confused and unfulfilled aims, the inexorable tide of events is bringing to us the luscious fruits of our honest intentions and labors. If our enemies still cannot see the unfolding realities of East Asia, we say to them that it will be to their own great misfortune. For what our enemies say does not concern us in the least; but what we do concerns the whole future happiness of East Asia and, indeed, that of the entire world. And as time and facts have borne out our good faith so far, so too will it continue to be borne out in the future."

Aussie Bomber Crashes

Domei

LISBON, July 6.—One plane of an Australian bomber unit making a training flight along the coast of New South Wales today fell into the sea and the six members of the crew were all killed, it is reported from Melbourne.

Gain of States Brings Mad Joy To Thailanders

(Continued from Page 1)

the new boundaries of Thailand.

Huge crowds of pedestrians gathered under these maps and even the ricksha pullers stopped their vehicles before them to gaze upon these sketches which represented the suddenly grown area which they proudly call "Our Country."

In the heart of every citizen this day burned a fervent sense of gratitude for Japan which had made possible the realization of this long-cherished dream.

Together with this gratitude, furthermore, every citizen must have been struck by the realization that their faith in their leader Premier Phibun Songkhram had not been misplaced.

Some spontaneous remarks picked from representative residents of the nation's capital are the following:

Colonel Damkering Bonapob (retired)—"Now, we have realized our long cherished dream through the kind efforts of Japan. What happier event could have happened for us?

"My only wish now is to see with these aged eyes of mine the day when Japan will be able to crush the United States and Britain and consummate her project for the creation of a new East Asia. As for us Thai citizens, I can assure we will not hesitate in giving every aid possible to Japan from now on.

Bowon Mutohasi (News Reporter)—The announcement was made so suddenly that we chould hardly believe it. When Premier Phibun Songkhram entered this war together with Japan, we expected that such a day as this would eventually come.

"Furthermore, when Prime Minister Tojo promised in the Diet that Japan would materialize the cherished hopes of Thailand, we were confident that Japan which respects truth highly would carry out her promise without fail.

"But now that our dreams have been realized so suddenly and furthermore Prime Minister Tojo himself has come personally to our country to present us this historic gift, we have not the words to express our profound gratitude."

Miss Prachit Changcheng (girl student)—"My heart is so filled with joy that I cannot say anything. I can only shout in cheer for Prime Minister Tojo and Premier Phibun Songkhram. I only regret that we were not able to entertain Prime Minister Tojo more during his visit here."

Chou Stresses True Sincerity Of Nippon Aims

(Continued from Page 1)

ing will arise between the Japanese and the Chinese.

For Lasting Peace

"The Japanese people on their part must realize the fact that the new China policy was adopted in order to establish a solid foundation for lasting peace in East Asia. Thus, it is far too premature to imagine that the new China policy will cause agitation and disturbances in the Chungking regime and immediately impel it to join the peace camp. It is highly desirable that the Chungking regime will come under the banner of the peace camp, but the new policy must be translated into action regardless of Chungking's attitude toward it.

"Thorough practice of the new China policy will weaken Chungking's anti-Japanese maneuvers by depriving it of its reasons for continued resistance. With no definite war aim the blind maneuvers of Chungking will become ineffective and futile. However, the new China policy essentially aims at the execution of new political measures in China and not at drawing Chungking into the peace camp.

"We are now in the period of transition. Should we fall prey to misunderstanding or hasty conceptions, we are sure to bring misfortune and misery upon ourselves. We can never be too cautious in whatever we do."

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Generals Ricarte, Ola Meet After 40 Years

(Continued from Page 1)

evening in the quiet solitude of General Ricarte's suite, no one knows, but it is not difficult to imagine that they relived the guerilla campaigns which they carried on together against the American invaders for nearly three years from the depths of the mountains on Luzon Island.

They were still young in those good old days. General Ricarte was then the Commander-in-Chief of the Philippine Forces and Major-General Ola was then a Brigade Commander.

Their parting occurred when General Ricarte failed to come back to the mountains from his trip to Manila where he had gone in disguise on a scouting mission. He was captured by the American authorities and subsequently exiled to Guam Island.

Major-General Ola, not knowing the fate of General Ricarte, awaited in vain for his return, and meanwhile continued resisting the American forces. But he too was finally captured and subsequently made to spend years in a dungeon as a dangerous revolutionist. Prison days soon were over, but still nothing was heard of his comrade, General Ricarte. Meanwhile some 40 years elapsed.

General Ricarte, on his part, returned to the Philippines some years later, but his stay was indeed brief for the American authorities were once again on his trail and he was compelled to flee the country in haste. He spent many years in Japan, ever wishing that the day would come when he could return to the fatherland again to oust the Americans.

Then came the happiest day of his lifetime with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the subsequent destruction of the American forces in the Philippines. The way was cleared for his return in triumph, and return he did. Ever since, he has been busily engaged in the reconstruction of his fatherland, but little did he know that his old comrade, Major-General Ola, was still very much alive.

Such having been the circumstances, small wonder then why that brief moment of reunion last Saturday should have been so dramatic.

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